THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1892. NUMBER 35.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The Supreme Lodge Continues Its Sessions at Kansas City.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Louisville is in the Lead for the Next Encampment—Candidates for Various Offices—The Pythian Sisters—Finances of the Order.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24.—The Pythians are down to hard work now. They had their play yesterday and right well did they play. They are now showing that those who can play well can also work well, and they are to-night feeling that a good day's work has been done in the way of prize drilling and parade reviews. The uniform rank has come to entertain the visitors and in doing so it is showing how a large body of well drilled men can be mobilized from all over the country at the command of their superior. While the uniform rank has been drilling and marching the supreme lodges of the order and the Pythian sisters have been behind closed doors attending to the business of the order for the whole world. What they have done and what they will do will be seen later better than at present for this meeting will have much to do with the future gatherings of the order in the matter of ritualistic work. The day was fittingly closed by a grand display of fireworks at the park. The sham battle which was in the programme was postponed until to-morrow night, when it will be fought before the Pythians and the governor of the state with his staff. The banquet of the Pythian Sisters to-night was a most enjoyable affair and will be recorded as one of the greatest events of the meeting.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS.

The competitive drills for cash prizes and trophys opened this morning, the battalion drill taking place on the parade ground in front of Major-general Carnahan's headquarters at Camp Shaw and the division drills at the Exposition hall grounds. One battalion drill and three division drills were judged this morning and the programme will be resumed at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, the grand review set for this evening preventing any competitive drills during the rest of the day. The First Indiana battalion was the one called this morning and went through the battalion drill promptly and in good form, notwithstanding the fact that Col. W. L. Elisekell, who was in command, was barely able to go on the field. He was suffering from an attack of syncope before the call for drill, but insisted on going through with the drill, and he did, although he was so weak that he could scarcely keep his feet, trembled like an aspen leaf and had several narrow escapes from falling. While weak on his feet, he never lost his head, and went through the intricate movements without faltering, and his commands were clear and distinct. His superb nerve and courage won for him favorable comment, both from the army officers who were doing the inspecting, and the knights and spectators.

Colonel Elisekell's staff was composed of lieut.-colonel, J. Leibert; major, T. Gallerison; surgeon, E. O. Cummer; assistant surgeon, A. R. Tucker; adjutant, T. A. Winterrow; quartermaster, J. L. Force; sergeant major, D. E. Call; commissary sergeant, William Smith, Jr.; markers, Frank Keegan and R. S. McMeans, and hospital steward, E. J. Dougherty.

The battalion comprised four Indianapolis divisions as follows: Indianapolis division No. 1, Capt. G. W. Powell; Excelsior division No. 15, Capt. H. C. Castor; Indianapolis division No. 26, Capt. Ed. J. Stott; Division No. 8, Capt. C. J. Maag. It comprised the regulation four companies, each division having its full complement of men in line.

The drill lasted about forty minutes, but it seemed like four hours to the individual members of the battalion and their friends who were in great suspense on account of the feeble condition of their commanding officer, Colonel Elisekell. The foot movements were executed in good order and the sword manual was gone through with excellent precision. The next battalion drill will commence at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, with Major S. M. Whiteside, Captain E. B. Fuller, and Lieutenant W. J. Nicholson, all of the Seventh cavalry, as inspectors. It will also join the maiden drills for the Rialto prizes. There was some delay in the starting of the drill at Houston park on account of the illness of Colonel E. G. Granville. Colonel J. F. Hawthorne took his place, however, and the first division appeared on the field at 9:30 and reported to the inspectors, who are Captain George S. Wilson of the Twelfth infantry, Lieutenant Frank Eastman of the Fourteenth infantry and Lieutenant Joudiez of the First infantry. The two former are stationed at Fort Leavenworth and the latter at Grand Forks, Dakota. Captain J. T. Thompson of the Rock Island arsenal is also here to act as a substitute in case of illness of any of the other inspection staff.

The first division called for drill was Terre Haute, No. 3, of Terre Haute, Ind., Captain Alonzo Bedleston in command. They were escorted onto the field by the New Castle, Ind., drigade band, and went through the schedule of movements in a little over thirty minutes. They presented a decidedly military appearance, and to the ordinary observer did not make any mistakes.

Red Cross division, No. 1, of St. Louis, was the next in order, and they marched on the field without any flourish or music, and they also made a good impression, both in the marching movements and in the sword exercise. Captain F. Z. Sykes was in command.

The closing drill of the morning was that of Louisville, No. 4, of Louisville, Ky., with Captain J. W. Recruis in command. They were escorted on the field by the New Castle band, and while they made a fairly good appearance they were not as perfect in foot movements, alignment or sword manual as the two preceding divisions.

THE SUPREME LODGE.

This morning's session of the supreme lodge was uneventful. The routine business under consideration but not disposed of yesterday was taken up and consideration of it resumed. Under the rule adopted yesterday the lodge met at 9:30. Twelve aspirants for the honors of the supreme lodge rank were admitted and the rank conferred. Chancellor Shaw announced appointments to fill vacancies on several of the standing committees and then the supreme lodge proceeded to pending business. The most important report of the morning was that of the committee on distribution and assignments. To that committee was referred the report and address of the supreme chancellor and its duty consisted in distributing its different topics to the proper committee. At 12 o'clock the supreme lodge resolved itself into a committee of the whole to discuss the report of the committee on rules. At the noon recess the report was not more than half completed and at the afternoon session it was again taken up. It occupied the attention of the supreme body at the afternoon to the exclusion of all other business. It is voluminous, treating of changes in the existing rules of interest only to grand lodge jurisdictions.

To-night a special session of the supreme lodge will be held. At this session an interesting performance will take place which can be witnessed only by the officers of the supreme lodge. An exemplification of the new ritual will take place and while to the rank and file not up in the work of the Pythian brotherhood an exemplification is suggestive of the goat, to-night's session is eagerly anticipated by the members of the supreme lodge.

Two years ago a committee of five was appointed to revise the ritual. The committee is composed of: Chairman D. T. Chesdon of Detroit, past supreme representative; E. E. Frenchette of Omaha, past supreme representative; Walter B. Ritchie of Lima, O., supreme representative; W. A. Radcliffe of St. Louis, supreme representative; R. C. C. White of Nashville, Tenn., supreme keeper of records and seal.

Since its appointment eight meetings of the committee have been held and its perfected work will be shown for the first time at the Scottish Rite hall to-night. It is said by Pythians that the committee on revision of ritual has performed its work in excellent style, and that the new ritual will surpass anything in any society for diction and effect. It is mainly the work of Walter B. Ritchie, supreme representative from Ohio and candidate for supreme vice-chancellor, the stepping stone to supreme chancellor of the order of the world. In the revision of the ritual which is one of the most important things to come before the supreme lodge at this its seventeenth session, the entire Pythian work is concerned and the work to-night will show whether it is a sufficient improvement over the present one to be adopted by the supreme lodge.

PYTHIAN SISTERS.

The Pythian Sisters were hard at work to-day. A supreme temple convened in Sicilian hall at 10 a. m. for secret session. One important matter of the work is the adoption of the ritual for supreme degree work, this being the first biennial session. Arrangements will also be considered for the memorial service in memory of the late General F. A. Fitz, founder of the Sisters' order, which will be held before the close of the session if time can be spared from the work. The supreme lodge officers are interested in this and will be among the speakers on the occasion. The matter of the election is now becoming the subject of great interest with sisters. The air is full of rumor, but no names are mentioned yet, but all seem to think there will be a tilting among the numerous delegations for favorite aspirants. The next biennial session will be held where the supreme lodge shall decide or and if the sisters have any influence Louisville will get it, as they all seem to want it each, not that they are in any way impressed with Kansas City, but to save the long journey. Women may be growing strong minded, but are not strong bodied enough to enjoy long trips. The names of candidates for supreme chief and other offices are commencing to come out. Now will be the warm work. The names of Mrs. M. D. Wood of Kansas City, present mistress of records and correspondence, and Mrs. Emma Bacon of Canton, Ohio, present supreme manager, have been mentioned for supreme chief. Mrs. Wood is wanted in her present position and will probably decline the other for personal reasons. Mrs. Robinson was supposed to be the strongest at the opening of the session, but general discussion is developing a strong chance for her to lose the office. It has been stated by some of the members that a new set of supreme officers, including supreme representatives with the exception of chief, will be likely to replace the old staff, because of a feeling that the states which have recently organized grand temples should be represented. All officers having held minor positions are eligible to all supreme offices except that of chief.

WORKING FOR THE NEXT ENCAMPMENT.

Every man who wears a Louisville badge is not from Louisville, but every man who wears the badge has been to the Louisville headquarters. Mayor Henry S. Tyler is there, and George Bracen, president of the Commercial club, and Thomas E. Batman of the board of trade, and W. W. Mum of the Louisville bar, and Alderman W. F. Mayer of the city council, and Judge W. B. Kerr, Henry Wedenvoss, Charles W. Bensinger and Sherman Bar and many members of Alpha lodge of Louisville. There are 400 visitors from Louisville. They are supplied with plenty of printed matter and plenty of Kentucky hospitality. President Braden of the Commercial club said that the encampment at Louisville will add 20,000 men to the membership of the knights in Kentucky. There are about 9000 there now. He said, too, that half the Pythians in the United States live within a days' ride of Louisville. Fifteen years ago when Grant was at Louisville the city entertained 125,000 people and on many occasions since the city has taken care of 50,000 people. The city has 1500 acres of parks, three large parks and seven small ones. It has an auditorium that will seat 5000 people, and an open air garden that will accommodate 20,000 people. "Knights, come to old Kentucky," is the invitation on the little stamp that is being scattered on all available places. Minneapolis, too, is making an active campaign. Boston and the other cities which have been mentioned as candidates for the next encampment are making their canvass quietly. The supreme lodge will settle the question of location probably Friday.

FINANCES.

Supreme-master-of-the-exchequer S. T. Wiley has prepared for the consideration of the supreme lodge a report showing the financial condition of the order. It gives the following table of comparisons showing the conservative management of supreme lodge finances:

Balance on hand April 1, 1888	$25,737 48
Balance on hand April 1, 1889	18,897 73
Balance on hand April 1, 1890	27,796 65
Balance on hand April 1, 1891	25,811 00
Balance on hand April 1, 1892	58,191 00
Balance on hand July 1, 1892	72,826 33

Of which amount there is invested at 4 per cent. subject to thirty days call $50,000 00

Cash in hands of S. M. of E. $22,826 33

ELECTION TALK.

To-morrow will be a day of the deepest moment to officers of the supreme lodge. A rule of the order requires the biennial election of officers to be held on the third day of its sitting. In obedience to the requirements of this rule, the election of officers will occur to-morrow. It will do to guess be a hard contest though it will be confined to the narrow limits of the hall in which the daily sessions are held.

Supreme-chancellor Shaw, who has ruled the order universally for the past two years, will retire with the honorary title of past supreme chancellor. He has now captured all the honors of the order and must now content himself with being a P. S. C. He will be succeeded by William Worth Blackwell of Kentucky, now supreme vice chancellor. An established precedent has made the office of supreme chancellor a guarantee to the promotion of supreme ruler, and thus it happens that Blackwell has no opposition. He is said to be shaping his private business so that when elected he may be able to give all of his time to the office.

For supreme vice chancellor, Walter B. Ritchie of Lima, O., supreme representative from his state and Z. T. Baesmer of San Diego, Cal., supreme prelate of the supreme lodge are candidates. Well informed Pythians say that Ritchie will be elected to-morrow and within two years hence he will become the supreme chancellor. The Pacific slope candidate bears the suggestive name of "Eli," however, and his friends are positive that his support will be strong.

Supreme-inner-guard N. C. Barkwell of Wyoming and Supreme-representative F. M. Lyon of Kansas are candidates for the office of supreme master at arms, now held by Morrison of Nevada. These are the places most sought. To-morrow's election will determine the contests. The supreme keeper of records and seal and the supreme master of the exchequer will not be disturbed. They will be their own successors.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 26.—The Pythian army has a new leader, George B. Shaw has retired and William Worth Blackwell of Kentucky will succeed him as supreme chancellor for the knights of Pythias of the world. For the next two years, and until the next supreme lodge shall have elected his successor, he will be the supreme ruler of the order. His associates, too, have been elected, and the new supreme lodge is complete.

To-day was election day in the supreme lodge and as such was of moment to every member of the order. The primary to the election of officers the report of the committee on rules, which was still pending yesterday was taken up and completed. At 12:30 the election was ordered. But little interest was excited for the first two offices, supreme chancellor and supreme vice chancellor. Everyone conceded that both Blackwell and Ritchie would be elected by acclamation, and when the supreme lodge confirmed popular opinion by electing both as the public had said it would great satisfaction was expressed by expectant knights who crowded the ante-room leading to Scottish rite hall.

There were two candidates for supreme prelate, Z. T. Baesmer of San Diego, Cal., the present prelate, and George L. Morrison of Nevada, the present supreme master at arms. But one ballot was taken. One hundred and twelve votes were cast, of which Morrison received 53 and Baesmer 59. A majority elects in the supreme lodge.

Supreme keeper of records and seal, R. C. C. White of Nashville, Tenn., was re-elected by acclamation. The same honor was awarded to S. T. Wiley of Wilmington, Del., supreme chancellor of exchequer. No candidates appeared in the lists against them so no ballot was necessary.

There were two candidates for supreme master at arms. Supreme-inner-guard Barkwell of Wyoming wanted it so did Supreme-representative Lyon of Kansas. The first ballot resulted: Barkwell 53, Lyon 62. Kansas won its only battle before the supreme lodge. For supreme inner guard there were four candidates, Eugene Race of Illinois, E. A. Bigelow of Washington, D. C., La Roche of Texas and A. B. Gardinier of New York. The first and only ballot resulted: Gardinier 62, Race 29, Bigelow 7, La Roche 10. Gardinier's election was made unanimous. John W. Thompson of Washington, D. C., was re-elected by acclamation supreme outer guard.

At the special meeting of the supreme lodge last night exemplification of the new ritual was witnessed by the entire body. The work is said to be a vast improvement over the existing ritual and the special committee, which has spent much time in its compilation, will certainly be complimented by the supreme body voting to adopt it without amendment. It is said to be the acme of ritualistic perfection and as such will soon be tested by the grand lodge jurisdictions and the subordinate lodges.

Charles A. Leo of Rhode Island, who has been chosen official stenographer of the supreme lodge for this session, has acted in that capacity for the lodge since 1877.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS.

The competitive drills for the division grand prize of $3,500 were resumed in the Exposition hall park this morning, with Maj. S. M. Whiteside and Lieutenants Eastman and Joudiez as inspectors. There was a large crowd of spectators in attendance and the respective divisions were hearily applauded as they accomplished some of the many intricate display movements with military precision. New Albany Division No. 5 of New Albany, Ind., Capt. H. K. Cooper, were the first called for drill and marched on the field escorted by the New Albany Corneta band. They presented a soldierly appearance and executed the movements both in marching and sword manual in excellent style and in quicker time than any of the other previous competing divisions, finishing in twenty-two minutes.

Grand Rapids division, No. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich., Captain James Jayne, were the next in order, and were escorted on to the field by the Niles (Mich.) band. This division did not create much of an impression, the marching movements being only ordinary and the sword exercises faulty.

Pioneer division, No. 1, Little Rock, Ark., Captain B. W. Barnett, were the third division to drill, and they put up a great drill that won for them merited applause. Their inspection was a little faulty, but their foot movements, alignment and sword exercises were first class, and they marched off the field amid the cheers of the audience. They were unaccompanied by any music. The appearance of Mystic division, No. 2, of Girard, Kan., although not preceded by a band, was the occasion for an ovation from their many friends from the Sunflower state who occupied a prominent position in the grand stand. They made a fine appearance and at once became favorites, not only with the spectators, but with the members of the rival divisions, who freely acknowledged that they would be hard to beat. Their marching movements were perfection, while in the display movements in the formation of the squares and different kinds of crosses, they moved as one man and were heartily cheered. They were equally proficient in the sword manual and are looked upon as formidable opponents by the other divisions who witnessed their drill, which they completed in about twenty-four minutes.

The battalion drill is over, as there are no more battalions to compete, the Second Ohio, Second Kansas and First District of Columbia regiments having withdrawn early in the week. And the Third Missouri which was to have been on the field at 9:30 this morning failed to show up. They notified the adjutant general last evening that their men were so scattered that they could not possibly get them together for drill, so that the First Indiana, Col. W. L. Elisekell commanding, wins the first and only prize by default of the other battalions entered.

SISTERHOOD OFFICERS.

The supreme lodge of the Pythian sisterhood elected the following officers to-day: Supreme chancellor, Mrs. W. A. Young of Concord, N. H.; supreme vice-chancellor, Mrs. G. W. Bemis of Worcester, Mass.; supreme prelate, Mrs. D. S. Boyd of Plain City, O.; supreme mistress of exchequer, Mrs. L. A. Sinai of Farmington, N. H.; supreme keeper of record and seal, Mrs. S. McKinney of Manchester, N. H.; supreme mistress at arms, Mrs. S. L. Van Wort of Jersey City, N. J.; assistant supreme mistress at arms, Mrs. A. J. Mueller of Providence, R. I.; supreme inner guard, Mrs. A. N. Morrison of Elizabeth, N. J.; supreme outer guard, Mrs. W. A. Dilworth of Hastings, Neb.; supreme organist, Mrs. S. S. Bartlett of Worcester, Mass.

Whitelaw Reid at the Orphans Home.

XENIA, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Whitelaw Reid bid adieu to his aged mother at noon to-day and was driven to Xenia, nine miles away. At Xenia he was entertained by Judge Minger, the veriest citizen at dinner and then sat for a photograph. Several excellent negatives were made and then with Mrs. Reid, he visited the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. He was greeted by Commander-in-general Chas. W. Young and wife and 300 orphans gathered on the lawn. He addressed them as follows:

"Mr. Superintendent, matron and children: Many inspiring scenes on the greensward and under the maples of this county have come back to me on this visit, but nothing more inspiring than the mustering of this little group around me, the thought of which arises instinctively that I am meeting here the only order of nobility we have in America. In other countries, you know, the king or the queen causes some mighty favored subject to bow down, taps him on the shoulder and he uses sir knight, earl, marquis or duke and he and his heirs forever afterward are called peers of the realm. Our forefathers when they founded this republic and framed its constitution preferred to have no orders of nobility, but by the universal decision of our people since we have agreed to recognize and cherish one order of nobility. You are the sons and daughters of those who served the country in its hours of peril. No king, no queen, but your redeemed country, free, radiant, majestic, touched you upon the shoulders as you stood beside your father's graves and you rose the adopted children of the republic—its only ennobled class. As you grow older it will inspire you to remember who your fathers were and how they fell and for what holy cause. If you remember that you will remember one or two things. One of them I have in the thought closest to your hearts, every night and morning. This is that you are bound by your very birth to live so as to be worthy of your heroic fathers and never, never bring shame upon their honored names. There is another and a kindred thought you cannot forget. When you live so as to be worthy of the men whose names you bear, you will also live true to the republic they served and true to the flag they bore, to whose care and hands it may be entrusted."

After the speech he went among the boys, asked them of their fathers, where they fought and fell, and Mrs. Reid was patting the little girls on the head and inquiring minutely of their welfare. The children gave him three cheers, sang "Marching Through Georgia," and other patriotic airs to Mr. Reid's delight.

At 6:15 p. m. Mr. Reid took the limited for New York.

The New Orleans Riots.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—At to-day's session of the American Bar association the report of the committee on international law as to whether any legislation by congress is desirable and practicable to give the courts of the United States jurisdiction over criminal prosecutions for acts of violence to the persons or property of aliens committed by citizens of the United was read. The conclusions set forth are concurred in by all the members yet heard from, constituting a majority; no dissent has thus far been communicated. The committee therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association it is unnecessary and inexpedient that there should be any legislation by congress to give to the federal courts jurisdiction of crimes against persons and property of aliens in any case in which a citizen is the injured party.

The reports give first a history of cases like the one in New Orleans that have occurred in this country and in foreign countries and says that the review shows:

1. That outrages equally shocking as that of 1891 at New Orleans have occurred in the past, without suggesting any necessity for interfering with the powers of the states to punish crime.

2. That in a more than a century only seven cases (six in fact, the Spanish riots in New Orleans and Key West being practically one) have occurred to which by any possibility this legislation could apply.

3. That two of these were in territories in practical control of the federal government.

4. That the suggestion of this legislation has not come in any case from a foreign power with whom we are in treaty relations and that the demands pressed upon the United States government have been almost uniformly not so much for the punishment of the assailants as for pecuniary indemnity which the injured parties already tried to seek in the United States court.

5. That our government has uniformly rested upon the common law principle that the punishment of crime must be left to the ordinary and orderly administration of justice by the courts under the constitution and laws, and through the state courts in like manner as in similar cases affecting our own citizens.

6. That upon this basis all complaints arising out of such cases have been settled through the ordinary diplomatic channels and without any loss of self respect to our government.

7. That the method of dealing with such cases in England and the other great common law countries is precisely analogous to our own.

St. Louis' Birthday Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The St. Louis quadrocentennia was inaugurated this evening by the first of a series of grand street illuminations. Immense crowds were on the six miles of streets illuminated and the success was marked. About 40,000 electric lights are used in the illuminations and on subsequent nights these will be supplemented by over 35,000 gas jets in colored globes. To-night there were about 20,000 of these burning, one car of globes having been delayed owing to the strike in the east. The series of electrical panorama illustrating the discovery of America, proved a great success and are regarded as the grandest street scenes ever witnessed. The represents the new world, the settlement of which is explained by electric lights and is a huge revolving globe showing the entire world. Each of these requires over three thousand incandescent lights and globes. Electric representations of the flags of the United States and Spain are placed side by side over the permanent Grant statue and the summit of a very lofty arch the life size model of the Santa Maria is displayed. Other arches and set pieces have handsome transparencies with portraits of all the presidents and there are also special. Columbus and Washington arches. The illuminations will be repeated twelve nights.

Contraband Steers.

GUTHRIE, Aug. 25.—When the soldiers were ordered to the Cherokee Strip to drive out the cattle the governor notified every sheriff in Oklahoma not to allow any cattle to be driven through this county, and an armed force of deputies was stationed along the line. Notwithstanding some of the cattle men attempted to drive their cattle through the western counties, and Sheriff Mason of county B telegraphs the governor that he has taken possession of 2300 head of Texas steers and is after more. What he will do with them is uncertain, unless he accedes to the demand of the settlers and shoots them. It is feared there will be serious trouble over the matter.

The Detroit Fair.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—More than 10,000 persons assembled to-day on the grounds of the Detroit International Fair and Exposition company, it being "Political Day," and there being present prominent speakers of the different parties who made addresses of some length in favor of their respective political beliefs. The speaking began at 1 o'clock. Ex-Congressman Dunn of Minnesota represented the Republican party and was well received by those present. Colonel Norton of Chicago made a strong speech in favor of the People's party crusade and was followed by Congressman William M. Springer from Illinois, who received a faltering reception when he arose to speak on behalf of the Democratic tenets. He discussed national politics, dwelling particularly upon the tariff question.

Transcontinental Railways Meeting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The second day's session of the transcontinental meeting was called to order by Chairman Vining at 10 o'clock. George Olds of the Canadian Pacific, whose non-arrival delayed business yesterday arrived at the meeting early. Almost the entire morning was taken up by the discussion of the effect of import rates over domestic traffic. No conclusion was reached. F. A. Snare of the Southern Pacific as chairman of a committee on the subject of rates submitted the committee's report relative to the minimum rate that could be accepted by the various roads on all classes of freight.

Several other minor matters on the docket were discussed but no conclusion reached. There was much difference of opinion expressed regarding the matter of import rates. Certain rates made direct from Liverpool and other European ports to San Francisco affected western business in various ways so that much difficulty is found in arriving at a uniform understanding.

A Rival to the Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A movement is said to be on foot to establish a big distillery in Chicago as a rival of the whisky trust. William Rice, a wealthy brewer and formerly large interested in the trust, is alleged to be the leading backer of the enterprise. James Woodner of Peoria was in the city to see Mr. Rice to-day and he admitted that the trust would soon have a competitor and that Mr. Rice would furnish a good deal of the capital. Mr. Woodner also said his brother, Sam, was making great progress in organizing a big distillery in Peoria to compete with the trust.

A Summer Hotel Burned.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25.—Fire destroyed the Hotel Belmont in West Asheville last night. With the exception of perhaps half a dozen, the 175 guests got out safely. The remaining few jumped from the third floor to the top of the veranda and then to the ground, sustaining severe injuries. Mrs. Crane of Charleston lost $5,000 worth of diamonds, and another guest $3,000 in cash. A great number of the guests escaped with only their night clothing. The hotel cost $60,000 and was insured for $25,000. It was the property of the West Asheville improvement company. The furniture was owned by Dr. A. Von Ruck, the lessee of the hotel, and is insured for $25,000.

In the Toils of the Law.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 25.—Labor-commissioner Ford, who is now in this city, says he is now ready to stand trial and has not the slightest fear as to the outcome of the present charge against him.

Reports from Coal Creek say that miners are being arrested in squads by the officers. They are given an immediate examination, and if circumstances point to their being mixed up in the recent riots they are held. It is said that a telegram has been discovered in Coal Creek directly implicating Post in the riots.

A Construction Train Wrecked.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Aug. 25.—This morning Henry Elsner, bridge foreman of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, started with a force of men on engine No. 23 to repair damage to bridges done by water last evening. At Dixonburg one of the bridges gave way, precipitating the engine to the stream below. Fireman Elsner was killed and Conductor Diffendifer had both legs cut off. He cannot recover. Others of the party are said to have been fatally injured. A relief train with physicians on board has been sent to Dixonburg.

Lost at Sea.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Navigation of the Red Star line which arrived here this morning, brought the first news of the loss at sea of the British ship Numbagh. She was passed on the 22d by the Noordland waterlogged and evidently only a short time abandoned. The fate of her crew is a mystery. The Numbagh sailed on Aug. 15, lumber laden, from Musquash, N. B., for Liverpool. She was commanded by Captain Wynne and carried a crew of about thirty-five men.

Killed by a Horse.

DENVER, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Catherine McDonald of North Denver was instantly killed this morning, being kicked in the head by a horse. She was watching her son unhitch the horse and as she passed the rear of the animal it kicked her with fatal effects.

Denver and Rio Grande Earnings.

DENVER, Aug. 25.—The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad for the third week in August show an increase of $39,459 or 37.28-100 per cent. over the same week in '91. They are as follows: Freight, $130,000; passenger, $74,000; express, mail, etc., $19,300; total, $223,300.

Manitoba Discharges her Premier.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 25.—Last night in the Northwest legislature a want of confidence vote was carried against the government by one vote. Premier Daultain will thus be compelled to retire and a new government formed.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

Celebrated Copper Riveted

PANTS AND SHIRTS

The only kind made by white labor

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR TRADE MARK.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Sessions of the Grand Encampment Begin at Kansas City.

VERY MANY IN ATTENDANCE.

Hundreds of Special Trains Bring Thousands of Knights—The City Crowded by Gaily Dressed Throngs—German Veterans Parade.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—At sunrise this morning the boom of Battery B's three-inch rifle sounded through the camp and informed the knights that military regulations would be in force for the rest of the week. The last twenty-four hours have worked a wonderful transformation in the appearance of the camp. Glitter, animation and display have replaced the comparative quiet and repose of last week. Until yesterday Camp Shaw was an unfinished picture which needed the presence of the knights with their handsome uniforms and flashing swords to give it life, color and tone. The knights have come in, the picture is complete. By division, battalions and regiments they are [illegible] on the camp and in manifest capitulation [illegible] every assault. The [illegible] of the knights is marked by neither [illegible] nor display. Quietly and unostentatiously, without the blare of the trumpet or the measured tread of martial escort, they came from the depots to the camp, and then only to submit to military regime as it holds sway.

It is inevitable that there should be some confusion in directing the knights to their proper quarters, but they are being stowed away in a rapid manner. The knights had to [illegible] every [illegible] of the Union and [illegible] Canadian provinces, and individually [illegible] almost every profession in life. As soon as they are shown their tents and have [illegible] of their baggage they begin to pay visits to their brother knights from other states, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. The union depot was [illegible] crowded during all the hours of its [illegible] this morning. From [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] were who [illegible] sons of uniformed knights [illegible] the [illegible], chevrons, epaulets [illegible] all added to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rank and the various [illegible] in the becoming [illegible] settled in their quarters [illegible] Adjutant-general W. [illegible] report of the number [illegible] and the number of [illegible]. Up to this evening 150 [illegible] trains have arrived bringing [illegible] a crowd of 70,000 people. The first special over the Alton this morning [illegible] the first section of No. [illegible] of ten heavily loaded cars [illegible] uniformed knights. [illegible] Alton No. [illegible] from Chicago brought in 200 of the [illegible] regiment. The Seventh [illegible] of Illinois came in on a special of seven cars over the Alton at 8 o'clock. Two [illegible] over the Alton this morning were [illegible] of the Indiana division. [illegible] presented. The [illegible] Western last night and to-day [illegible] forty cars to the Chicago and Alton at Bloomington [illegible] [illegible] knights and excursionists. The Michigan division arrived on a special over the Chicago and Alton at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The New Jersey division arrived on a special over the Alton from St. Louis. This [illegible] pretty train which will be [illegible] for its return trip. Three special [illegible] on the Alton's regular train from St. Louis were filled with uniformed knights from Illinois. The First and Second Ohio regiments came in from St. Louis over the Alton in a special train of thirteen cars. The Ninth Ohio regiment had a special [illegible] cars over the same road. The Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and West Virginia knights filled up another of the Alton's fourteen trains.

One of the prettiest special trains that [illegible] this morning brought in the Tennessee and Florida division over the Missouri Pacific. It consisted of seven Pullman cars. The Missouri Pacific brought in a special of [illegible] cars from northern Kansas, which arrived at 8 o'clock. The Second Ohio regiment came in one of the Missouri Pacific specials and the Third Ohio regiment a most [illegible] another eight-car special over the same road. The Steubenville, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pa., divisions [illegible] another Missouri Pacific special train that arrived at [illegible] o'clock. The Arkansas division came from St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific on a special of seven cars, arriving at 10.15. The Massachusetts and New Hampshire divisions arrived on a special of fourteen cars over the Burlington at 8:30 this morning.

The Rock Island brought in two heavy loaded special trains from Kansas this morning. The Hutchinson division of knights was on one of them and the Wichita division in the other. The regular train over the Memphis at 7:30 o'clock brought in the divisions from Thayer and Willow Springs, Mo. A special train following as the second section brought in the knights from Joplin, Webb City and Pittsburg. The Atlanta, Ga., knights came in on the Memphis regular train, arriving at 10.25. A special train over the Memphis which arrived at 11 o'clock brought the Memphis division. Another at 12:30 brought the traffic turned over by the Cotton Belt line and there will be another special this evening from Springfield, Mo. The Santa Fe had one special train this morning from Chicago and several from Kansas.

Passenger-agent Murdock of Wichita came in with the Ninth Kansas regiment. The knights and their friends filled twenty cars, making two specials. The Wabash regular train from St. Louis this morning came in on five heavily loaded sections.

The day to-day was spent by the Pythian sisters in receptions to the visiting sisters at the various headquarters of the local lodges. Committees of the sisters were at the depots ready to meet the incoming members and give them such information as was needed. The sisters have done good work in the way of getting accommodations for the thousands of visitors.

The German Veterans.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—For the time being the German veterans have taken the attention from the Knights of Pythias. This has been a day of noise and bustle all over the city but nowhere has there been such sounds of merriment as have come from the vicinity of Turner hall, where the German veteran reunion has been taking place. While the business meetings have been going on inside the visitors who have come to the reunion have been dividing the time between Cassenbury park where the shooting contest is taking place and the hall and garden where with pipe and song the visitors have enjoyed the day as only such people can enjoy it. The weather has been all the most fastidious could ask, and the meeting has been one of the most pleasant and profitable in its history. The business meetings to-day were of a purely formal nature, the time being occupied by the reports of the officers and committees, all of which show the association to be in a most flourishing condition and also show up to be rapidly increasing in membership.

Early in the afternoon there was much bustle around the headquarters while the preparations were making for the lantern parade which took place this evening. Kansas City has seen many parades but never before such a one as that presented by the veterans to-night. Fully one thousand lanterns of the old German make were carried in line, being swung high overhead on the ends of poles. These lanterns are the old glass lanterns, incased in perforated tin and shed peculiar streams of light. In passing through the brilliantly lighted portions of the city the full effect could not be realized but when the darker streets were reached the effect was most beautiful. The parade was followed by a concert at Turner hall, and a general social time whiled away the hours until after midnight.

Canadians on Retaliation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 22.—There is a decided feeling manifested by the government press against any backdown by the Dominion government upon the canal question. Circumstances, however, may induce Premier Abbott to regard the situation from a different standpoint. The three cabinet ministers in town refused to express any opinion with regard to the president's proclamation. A cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow. No discussion on the canal question will be reached, however, until Premier Abbott and other members reach the city.

"My own opinion is," said John Haggart, minister of railways and canals, "that the policy of the government ought to be to put the Canadians on the same footing as American shippers even if they have to recoup them out of the public treasury. I have heard nothing of the proclamation beyond what I have seen in the press. I see that the government has fixed a toll of 20 cents, the amount as is now placed on the Welland and that they will only remain in effect during the time that we are continuing the alleged discrimination. Long before this we saw that it was in our interest to push ahead the Soo canal so as to have a line of navigation between the Great Lakes and our own territory. Instructions have been given out to carry on and complete the work as soon as possible. Work will be carried on night and day until that is accomplished. I think that by the end of next summer we will have a system of navigation of our own connecting with lake Superior fully better than the Americans. We will have a lock 900 feet long and sixty feet wide, which can hold a whole tow and make lockage in one-half the time that can now be done on the American side."

Sir Adolph Caron declined to discuss the situation. William Assin, general agent of the Northwestern Transportation company's Sarnia line of steamers, who was in the city to-day said: "It will not make our company close, we will continue to run, but it may have the effect of raising the rates of freight. We can do this and get the trade. In the end it will come out of the customers' pockets."

Ste. Marie Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The task of labor of enforcing the president's proclamation of retaliation, should it go into effect on the first of September next, will fall on E. B. Seward, the collector of customs at Marquette on Lake Superior, Michigan. He is an experienced officer who served for some time as deputy before being appointed collector. The amount of commerce is very considerable.

Five hundred and eighty-three thousand tons of wheat passed through Ste. Marie canal last year and 252,000 tons of flour and 76,000 tons of grain other than wheat. Of iron ore there were 4,104,000 tons and coal 2,[illegible]1,000 tons. In fact the tonnage traffic that goes through the Ste. Marie canal is greater than that passing through the Suez canal in Egypt. Five thousand nine hundred and four coastwise vessels and 718 foreign vessels were entered at Marquette during the year 1892.

COLLECTING THE TOLLS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Acting-secretary Spaulding of the treasury department has issued a circular letter and instructions to collectors of customs relating to tolls on Canada's vessels at the Ste. Marie canal, which provides that the money shall be collected under regulations to be established by the secretary of the treasury.

Ohio is for Harrison.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Governor McKinley left late this afternoon for Sea Bright, N. J., where he intends to rest for a few days. He will then go to Vermont and Maine. On Aug. 30th he will make a speech in Vermont and on Sept. 5th and 6th he will make two speeches in Maine, the first at Port Orchard and the second to hereafter decided upon by Chairman Manley of the Maine chairmanship.

General McKinley said with regard to Ohio that the majority for Harrison would be much greater in his opinion than that given for the Republican national ticket in 1888. "This situation in Ohio," said he, "is as favorable as we have any right to expect. The question with us of all other questions is the tariff. Our people accept the Democratic national platform as a demand for free trade, pure and simple. In Ohio we are not prepared for free trade. Our people do not want it, and as long as the Democrats conduct their campaign on the free trade measures they must expect an overwhelming verdict against them in Ohio."

Mormon Missionaries in England.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Considerable anxiety prevails in religious circles because of the work that is being carried on here by Mormon missionaries. They have been especially active in North London and are said to have joined quite a number of converts to their faith. A petition was presented to the officials asking them to stop the Mormon propaganda which is carried on principally through open air meetings. The council considered the petition and finally refused to stop the outdoor meetings.

A DAY OF QUIET.

The Two Great Strikes Practically at An End.

MANY RIOTERS ARE ARRESTED.

Difficulty Expected in Convicting the Tennessee Miners—Anderson County May Be Put Under Martial Law—Situation at Buffalo.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 22.—Twenty-three men supposed to be in sympathy with the notorious miners were arrested near Coal Creek and locked up. Several of the men are suspected of holding up a mail train between Clinton and Coal Creek last Thursday night. One of the suspects is Jim Hatmaker, son of John Hatmaker who led the attack on the stockade at Oliver Springs last Tuesday. Every possible attempt is being made to apprehend the elder Hatmaker. He was of the greatest prominence in all the mining troubles and is supposed to have escaped to Kentucky. Another man who is wanted is L. A. Roescher, a German who for the past year has conducted a shooting gallery on the creek. He is a practiced sharpshooter and last week went to a high point overlooking Fort Anderson and erected a small barricade. From behind this he kept up a constant fire, and it is believed he killed Private Smith. Proof sufficient to show that he is an anarchist of pronounced views has been discovered. He has been very active among the miners since his arrival in Coal Creek and many believe that he has directed in person the many attempts on property and human life made in that vicinity.

All those prominent in the labor troubles of the past eighteen months, save Lindsay, are absent from Coal Creek on what will prove to be an extended vacation and the deluded miners and citizens who were led into open rebellion against the state are left to suffer all the penalties.

George E. Irish, well known in Coal Creek who has been known and recognized for months as a leader and adviser of the miners, was arrested at Lion's View by Deputy Sheriff [illegible], the arrest having been made in accordance with orders from General Carnes. He was taken to Coal Creek this evening by Quartermaster T. T. Wilson of the Third regiment.

Charles E. Leeman, the assistant mine inspector for the state, is wanted at Coal Creek by the military officials. He is charged with having acted in concert with the miners for months and has aided Labor-commissioner Ford in keeping the miners posted on all the movements of the state military forces and civil authorities. Aleman went to Coal Creek last Thursday, but has not been seen since early this morning.

Commissioner Ford gave bond to-day in the sum of $10,000. He was released by General Carnes, and is now at his residence in this city. The latest sensation at Coal Creek is a report that the mines are to be smoked in order to drive out the miners who are supposed to be hiding in them.

The riot alarm was rung again in Knoxville to-day. Joseph Goodman, proprietor of a boarding house on Hardee street, where the miners make their headquarters, and Capt. W. L. Ledgerwood, captain of one of the companies of Knoxville volunteers in the Coal Creek war met at the postoffice at noon and started to discuss the situation. Goodman roundly abused the citizens who had gone to the front and this incensed Ledgerwood who retaliated in kind. Ledgerwood who saw Goodman was about to strike at him and was in turn struck with a stick. A fight followed in which both men fought fiercely, but neither was dangerously hurt before being separated. The news of the fight spread rapidly, and before Goodman reached Gay street several of the Knoxville volunteers were madly chasing him. They thought Goodman was going back to his boarding house to report to some miners who were stopping there. James Harris was at the head of the running crowd with a gun. They caught Goodman at the corner of Gay and Vine streets and soon had him escorted by policemen to the city hall. The riot alarm had been sounded in the meantime. Colonel Ledgerwood made the following statement: "I met Mr. Goodman and he began by saying that he had entertained the captain and three of his men who did the shooting at the Knox county boys on the mountains. I remarked that I would not have expected that of him." He said, "yes, that he had enlisted to go to Coal Creek to help the miners and he intended to go. He said that we all ran like cowards and that there were only thirty-five men after us. I said that any man who sympathized with mob violence, or said that the Knoxville boys acted otherwise than as brave men was a scoundrel. Goodman raised his stick as if to strike me, and I struck him first. He then struck two blows with his stick and knocked me to my knees. I arose, threw him to his back and was choking him when some one pulled me away." Goodman was asked several questions about himself and his fight with Colonel Ledgerwood and while he did not absolutely refuse to talk, he appeared to be cognizant of the position he had placed himself in.

Over five hundred miners, suspects and citizens have been arrested at Coal Creek and in that vicinity. One hundred and fifty are still held prisoners in a little church.

The men plainly show the effects of imprisonment. The only sleep they get is on the hard benches in the church, and not one in a hundred was ever before deprived of his liberty. What is to be accomplished in the end by the actions of General Carnes in making wholesale arrests is a matter of conjecture. Several leading lawyers agree that the only thing to be done is to place the evidence taken before General Carnes in the hands of the prosecuting attorney or grand jury of Anderson for their consideration. The evidence received during General Carnes' investigation is very conclusive as to many of the men under arrest, but there are grave doubts as to whether the state can secure justice in Anderson county. Charges of murder in the first degree, manslaughter, carrying concealed weapons, forgery and rioting will be preferred against several of the most notorious aggressors and General Carnes, if necessary, will appear as prosecuting witness. Every man found armed during the insurrection or anyone directly connected in the instigation of lawlessness on the part of the miners will be held as accessories before and after the crime and all will be indicted for the murder of John E. Walnall and E. T. Gibbens, who were killed in the fight Friday morning.

General Carnes will first advise the governor to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of ordering Anderson county under martial law. If such a course is adopted the fate of Lindsay, Hatmakers and others is already decided. Otherwise the matter will be in the hands of the people, whose sympathies are known to be in favor of the miners.

All Quiet at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Everything is running smoothly at the Central elevators, the only interruption being caused by the breaking of some car hauling machinery. The Erie is doing well and the Niagara houses have been able to take quite a fair amount this morning. There is a large quantity of grain in store here. In addition to the large fleet of vessels that are lying in the harbor, from thirty to forty, the amount of grain figures up over 3,000,000 bushels. The Lehigh Valley company have several crews at work today and the tracks on Tifft farm are being cleared up. Work in the Lehigh Valley flour houses is going on, although there is some delay in getting empty cars. The Erie street yards of the Lake Shore look slovenly and are filled with empty and loaded cars mixed promiscuously, plainly showing the absence of the caretakers. The Lake Shore have three engines at work and is doing considerable work, but the non-union men do not seem able to handle the freight as fast as it comes in.

Just when the troops are to be ordered home is a matter of speculation. General Porter says he will not order them home until he is satisfied they are no longer needed. Sheriff Beck thinks it safe to withdrawn some of them now. From all he can see and learn he believes the backbone of the trouble is broken. Mayor Bishop thinks differently. He says the troops are still needed.

The union switchmen of the Western New York and Pennsylvania road went out on a strike this afternoon. Forty-five switchmen were employed in the Louisiana, Babcock and Elmira street yards. A week ago when the New York Central, Lake Shore, West Shore, Erie and Lehigh Valley switchmen went out the W. N. Y. & P. switchmen asked for the same wages and hours the other men demanded. Superintendent Bell listened to them and rather than have a strike and a tie-up of the road granted their demands. The men were satisfied as long as no attempt was made by the road to have them receive freight from other roads on which a strike existed. To-day the New York Central sent over a long string of freight cars loaded with hard coal. The W. N. Y. and P. men refused to handle it. They visited General-superintendent Bell and Division-superintendent Dabney and told them briefly they would go out if the road insisted on making them handle the freight from the roads whose men were out. Bell and Dabney reasoned with them that they must receive New Central freight and asked if the road had not done enough when they were granted their demands a week ago. The answer was in the negative. The men then struck and left the yards. It is not probable that the road will grant the new demands of its employees, and it is understood to-night that their places will be filled with non-union men from the west.

To-night the big yards are deserted except by the troops. The Tenth battalion of Albany, the Forty-sixth separate company from Amsterdam and the Twenty-first from Troy are on duty in the W. N. Y. and P. yards. There are more rumors to-night of the Lackawanna and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg men going out, but up to midnight the crews on both these roads were still at work.

Colonel Dowd's Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn is having trouble in the Ohio street yards of the Central road. They are doing duty in the roughest section of the city. The latest fight from there took place between James Hickey, a grain scooper, and a member of Company C. Hickey insisted on going through the lines and the sentinel proceeded him with his musket. Hickey picked up a bar of iron and attempted to knock the soldier down. Hickey was promptly arrested.

Government Finances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Treasury officials state that the department has a lot fifty millions and the revenues notwithstanding the loss of the sixty millions of sugar are increasing at the rate of one million a month from customs alone. This rate of increase has been going on since the first of March.

It is estimated that the customs revenues this year will produce a surplus of fifteen millions over expenditures.

Secretary Foster is not all apprehensive that the treasury department will experience any trouble in the matter of the shipment of gold during the present year. He so expressed himself to a reporter to-day. The secretary believes that things are safe with the large amount of gold the government absolutely owns, viz: $120,000,000 and besides it will take many a demand to seriously deplete this story, when constant accessions to it are being made. Nothing has been done looking to prevention of the shipment of gold from this country, said the secretary, and nothing will be done.

An Unsuccessful Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Since the strike of the ironworkers employed by Hughes & Patterson in this city the firm has been confining the work of the new men to its Delaware mills, but this morning twenty additional men were put to work in the Robbins mill. They were accompanied to the plant by police officers. The new men will be granted police protection while going to and returning from work. The firm is daily hiring competent men and expects in the course of this week to operate the mills at their fullest capacity.

Harrison in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The Herald says: "Close friends of Mr. Harrison having said that he could carry the state of New York alone unaided, the Republican committee has decided to give him a fair and square chance to do it. It has been decided by Chairman Brookfield and Executive-chairman Hackett to ask the president, when he has completed his stay at Loon Lake, to undertake a speech-making tour of this state."

Killed by Lightning.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—During a rain storm this afternoon Gottlieb Meyer, working in a brickyard at Thirty-eighth and Clayton streets was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and several children.

REPUBLICANS.

Colorado's Banner County Enlisted for the War.

A LEAGUE CLUB ORGANIZED.

A Well Attended and Enthusiastic Meeting—Ringing Words of Republicanism Heartily Applauded—A Good Beginning.

El Paso county Republicans can be depended on as being strictly in line for the ticket. That is the lesson of the meeting to house organize a Republican club at the courthouse Monday evening. There were about sixty Republicans present representing this city, Colorado City, Manitou, Cripple Creek and other parts of the county.

Mr. Charles S. Sprague called the meeting to order at 8:30 and Mr. S. H. Kinsley was unanimously chosen for temporary chairman. He was heartily greeted as he took the platform. He said that he had arrived late at the meeting on account of his wife, who detained him while she urged him to take no active part in politics in this campaign. He did not know but that in accepting this position he was violating a solemn pledge made to his wife, but he thought there were times when a man's political duties rose even above those to his family. It was a good thing for Republicans to get together and discuss the reasons for their political preferences. Every man ought to be ready to give a reason for his politics. Many men inherited their Republicanism as they inherited their faces, and the grand traditions of the party secured the allegiance of many more, but every member of the party should be one because the Republican party is now the best exponent of American principles. There were many questions more local than national in their character, some of which were causing dissensions in Colorado. He thought the Republican party could best be trusted to settle these.

Mr. C. B. Seldomridge was then unanimously chosen to act as temporary chairman.

Mr. H. C. McCreery moved that three committees of five members each be appointed respectively on permanent organization, bylaws and constitution, and finance. An extended discussion followed as to whether a permanent organization or a committee on finance had better be made before the club had a constitution and a membership. It was finally decided to appoint two committees, one on constitution and by-laws and one on permanent organization, headquarters and membership. Chairman Kinsley appointed on the first of these Messrs. C. B. Seldomridge, F. H. Barlow, Ferd S. King, Dr. F. R. Robinson and C. A. Eldredge. On the other committee, Messrs. W. A. Perkins, C. E. Noble, J. M. Jackson, Sherwood Aldrich and George E. Peck.

Mr. C. H. Briery, chairman of the state League of Republican clubs was next introduced amid applause. He said he was glad to see so many young Republicans there. It showed that the Republicans of El Paso county were determined, if possible, to give an old time majority this fall for Harrison and Reid. He then detailed the method of organization in Denver, by which Judge Hearn's majority last fall was made the largest ever given by Arapahoe county for any candidate in an off year. The Central club in Denver has a president and about twenty-five vice presidents in each ward of the city and section of the county. Each of these is supposed to appoint an executive committee and each member of the committee organizes a league in his election precinct. In this way the county league can reach almost every voter, can bring out the stay-at-home vote and almost assure success. The county leagues, under the plan, were to be controlled by the executive committee of the state league. Finances will be secured, not by direct solicitation, but from the Republican state central committee, and this committee will direct the work of the league. The speaker thought that immediate organization was a necessity. The Populists, he thought, had begun their organization too soon, and now many of the Republicans that had left the ranks of their party with a great deal of noise and show, were coming back to vote as they ought to vote. The league could not commence work until after the conventions had made the nominations. If the clubs tried to back any man or faction before the nominations were made they would defeat the object of their being. They should exist only to elect good Republicans and should be founded on principles and not on men. He advised that the tariff question be made the leading one in this campaign and thought that if properly handled it would do a great deal to help on to victory.

Senator Noble was called on for a speech and said that he was very glad to take part in such a meeting. He had always been a Republican and always would be. Efficient and telling work could only be accomplished by a thorough organization and he commended the plan of the state league of Republican clubs as detailed by Mr. Briery. If the Republicans of Colorado ever needed an organization it was this fall. The state was torn by local issues. The silver question had wrought up the people to a pitch never before equaled and demagogic politicians were taking advantage of this circumstance. He thought that the Republican party could be shown to be the best friend to the interests of Colorado and he thought a strong effort should be made for the sake of preserving the reputation of the state.

Mr. Kinsley spoke of the fact that Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska recently delivered an address for the third party in this city and said that he would introduce a man from Nebraska who had not proven a renegade to his party. He presented Mr. J. H. Goucy who paid his compliments to Mr. Vandervoort and "Crazy Horse" Van Wyck in unmistakable terms. He said that the political turmoil of two years ago in Nebraska had reached and that now the state trembled in the political balance. The people of that state had lost sight of the greater issues and were worshipping small idols they had set up themselves and there was danger that Colorado people would do this with the silver question. They should take into consideration the whole country and its needs and vote accordingly. The party of the people and for the people of the whole country is the Republican party and every good citizen should vote with it.

Dr. Robinson made a short address telling an amusing story of Colonel Van Wyck's boyhood.

Uncle Aaron Bailey gave a characteristic and amusing address as a windup, after which the Republicans present came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the club. The meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CRIPPLE CREEK SENSATIONS.

Jumping Claims—Dead Body Found—Prominent Citizens Disagree.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Aug. 22.—The alleged jumping of the Deerhorn lode on Gulch hill by Messrs. Clint Roudebush, Sam Altman and W. P. Dunham is causing much sensation in the camp. The owner, Mr. Sterrett, and a party of followers, endeavored to drive off the men who had been put to work on the claim by the above and on their refusing to leave began to shovel in the earth upon them in the hole in which they were working. This induced them to quit to avoid being buried prematurely. It is stated that Mr. Sterrett was about to conclude a sale of the Deerhorn to Senator McGovney, Secretary-of-state Eaton and others for $75,000, but hurried to the scene of operations on finding that his property had been jumped. The matter will be taken to the courts.

The body of an unknown man was found near the road between this place and Canon City this afternoon. He had evidently been dead for some time. There are no marks of violence upon him as far as has been learned, but the coroner's jury will hold an inquest on the remains to-morrow.

The case of Mr. J. Stanley Jones, charged with assault upon Clint Roudebush was heard to-day before Justice A. M. Dickerson. Mr. Jones in his evidence explained that it had come to his ears that Mr. Roudebush had been uttering strong personal remarks concerning his professional character, and also professed his intention to "do Jones up." Therefore he called at Clarendon last Saturday intending to get an apology from Roudebush. Mr. Jones stated that fearing violence from Mr. Roudebush, who is of powerful physique, and with whom he had been well acquainted for thirteen years, he carried with him in his pocket an unloaded revolver so as to overawe any attempt at personal violence. It appears that an altercation ensued in the course of which the unloaded revolver was produced, but was eventually handed over by Jones to Mr. Wolfe, landlord of the Clarendon hotel. Judge Hayes for the defence dwelt upon the nature of the threats alleged to have been uttered by Roudebush and which from inference might justify his client in fearing violence. Several witnesses were examined including Colonel Colston, Mr. Grant, A. B. Jones, Clint Roudebush, Mr. Dunham, Mr. T. C. Parrish and others. Mr. Dunham, who is clerk to Mr. Roudebush, was the only witness actually present in the room when Jones was stated to have laid his hand upon the empty pistol. The final hearing was postponed until to-morrow. These gentlemen have been close friends for years and the lamentable occurrence is much regretted. The difficulty has arisen out of a disputed sale of mining property, J. E. Kearney and Clint Roudebush each trying to obtain control of the Rosebud and Elsie placers in Squaw gulch.

Iron Hall Investigation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—At the Iron Hall investigation in court this morning, a letter written by Supreme-justice Somerby to Supreme-accountant Walker related how the chief executive of the order had gone to Maine to work with the legislature. "It's expensive business," the letter stated, "but it pays in the long run." The letter also stated that the supreme office had "fixed" the New Hampshire body of legislators. Supreme-accountant Walker testified that Somerby had drawn over $20,000 for "legal and legislative" expenses in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Nebraska. Over $10,000 was used in the New England states to procure the passage of favorable legislation and to prevent the passage of unsatisfactory laws. The attorneys for the plaintiffs say they are ready to submit the case without argument or further evidence, but the defendants will not consent.

International Peace Congress.

BERNE, Aug. 22.—The peace congress opened here to-day, M. Luis Ruchonet, who has been twice president of the Swiss confederation, presiding. Ruchonet delivered a speech of welcome to the delegates and Mrs. Lockwood replied in behalf of the Americans present. The Baroness Suttner of Austria declared that peace principles had even overrun the universities. Delegates from France, Italy and Germany also spoke of the favor with which peace principles were being received and the increasing popularity of pacific ideas and doctrines.

A Peculiar Accident.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 22.—This morning a train was running at the usual rate of speed near the upper lake, on the New Adirondack and St. Lawrence road, the bed of the road caved in, letting down the entire train. Three cars were entirely buried beneath the ground. It is miraculous that a large number of passengers were not killed. Fortunately only a few were seriously hurt, while all were slightly bruised. As the road bed has not yet settled, many similar accidents will, in all probability, occur.

A Miner Killed.

TELLURIDE, Aug. 22.—Yesterday afternoon at the San Miguel Consolidated Mining and Milling company's new mill in Bear Creek, Chas. Lamont, a carpenter, fell a distance of forty feet in attempting to save a fellow workman, who also fell the same distance. Lamont struck on his head and was so badly injured that he died a few hours later. His companion was not seriously hurt.

An Open Switch.

DENVER, Aug. 22.—An accident occurred to what is known as the "Fish Train" which leaves here shortly after 5 p. m. on the South Park road. When the train reached Pine Grove it ran into an open switch and the engine and baggage car were badly wrecked. Fireman H. Van Derer of Denver was killed. No one else was injured.

Not Much of an Accident.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 22.—Sand sifting through a hole in the supporting timbers of a mine at Wesley City, a few miles south of this place, caused the closing of the entry and sensational dispatches of a great mine disaster to be sent out this morning. The men left the mine by the escapement and were back at work within an hour.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Tennessee Militia Rounding Up the Riotous Miners.

SUPPOSED TRAITOR ARRESTED.

It is Alleged He Led the Soldiers Into Ambush—A Negro Spy Caught and Riddled With Bullets—Captured Arms Recovered.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Two companies of the First regiment marched from Coal Creek to Briceville, a distance of five miles, and captured 140 miners who were holding a meeting to discuss the situation. The soldiers were under the command of Captain Patterson and the miners were taken completely by surprise. They were surrounded instantly and called on to surrender. Each one threw his hands up. When the miners were under arrest the soldiers went through every house in the village and captured every gun and pistol that could be found. Among the arms taken were the United States rifles taken from the soldiers at Oliver Springs last Tuesday.

Just before Briceville was reached, Captain Patterson found a negro whom he recognized as a spy sneaking around under the brush that skirts the public road. He called on the negro to surrender. The negro started on a run. The command was given to fire and one hundred rifles were leveled at him. He was riddled with bullets and left by the roadside. The miners arrested were taken to Coal Creek without further difficulty.

Dock Wolfe, an employee of the Knoxville and Ohio railway was arrested to-night. A detachment of General Carnes' brigade was sent here from Coal Creek for that purpose. He is accused of leading the Knoxville volunteers into ambush yesterday morning. It is alleged that he gave them instructions at Clinton Low to proceed over the mountains from Offutts station to Coal Creek, then hiring a horse and riding post haste to Coal Creek, informing the miners of the approach of the troops. Wolfe denies this charge. He will be given a hearing Monday.

A sword has just been captured in the vicinity wearing a lieutenant's full uniform and sword. Where he obtained them is a mystery. A full uniform was also found on the mountains this afternoon.

MOURNING THE DEAD.

Funeral Services Over Brave Tennessee Militia Men.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—In the big public hall of the county court house was held, beginning at noon to-day and lasting two hours, a meeting of citizens which shows clearly the feeling of the people in this city and the surrounding country regarding the acts of lawlessness in the mining regions. Many business houses were closed promptly at 12 o'clock. In the window of each house the closed a placard was posted bearing the following announcement: "Closed in respect to our brave dead soldiers." The mass meeting was called to order by Major D. A. Carpenter, the hero of the Walden's Ridge fight. The Rev. D. P. Sutherland, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church opened the meeting with prayer. Colonel Ledgerwood suggested that in behalf of the people of Knoxville they appoint a committee of five on resolutions to draw up suitable memorials of the high appreciation in which the deceased were held. The committee was appointed.

S. G. Heiskell said that Givens left a family in destitute circumstances. He thought Givens the most caring man on the ground of the battle. He saw him, when cut off fighting unassisted. He thought people owed a debt of gratitude and moved that Major Carpenter be requested to act as an agent to receive contributions for the aid of Givens' family. A resolution of thanks was unanimously carried, applying to all who went out in defense of the law, without specifying any names. Major Carpenter, Captain Anderson and Colonel Ledgerwood eulogized the dead soldiers.

While the meeting was in progress the bodies of the dead lay in state in the private parlors of an undertaking establishment two blocks away. Thousands passed through the parlors and looked upon the silent forms and pallid faces of the dead heroes. Walthal's body was attired in the uniform of the Knights of Pythias. The bodies were in magnificent caskets and banked with flowers. At 2:30 the body of Walthal was taken to the railway station to be shipped to his relatives in Virginia. The hearse was preceded by local uniformed rank Knights of Pythias. Following the hearse were the volunteers who survived the battle, with arms reversed, accompanied by a funeral march. All business houses on the line of march closed their doors.

The funeral of Givens will be held to-morrow at Mount Olive, six miles from the city on the Knoxville and Augusta railroad. The funeral will be under the direction of the military and hundreds of people will attend.

The fund started at noon for the benefit of Givens' family had reached $380 by 7 p. m. Contributions are being sent from Nashville and Chattanooga by wire to swell the amount.

THE BUFFALO STRIKE.

The Railroads Are to be Nagged Into Submission by Successive Strikes.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—There is a very evident air of disquiet in the railroad yards to-night. Strikers are to be seen in groups in various places discussing in low tones something apparently important. It is asserted on what appears to be good authority that a strike of firemen is to be added to the switchmen's strike before many hours. A fireman is authority for the statement that there will be a strike of firemen on the roads now in trouble with the switchmen. Mainly it will be a strike of sympathy, but the firemen also have some grievances. They feel that they are the next weakest body to the switchmen and if they let the switchmen fail, when they ask for any concessions they will get the same answer the switchmen have received. The plan of Grand-master Sweeney's campaign is now believed to be to nag the roads into compliance with his demands by successive strikes. Sweeney is said to be not at all sanguine of the result of the present strike here, but he is not greatly disturbed at the probability of the failure. If the yards are cleared here it is said there will be a stoppage of work at Rochester, then at Syracuse, and then at West Albany. He is also building on the aid of the kindred organizations, which he says cannot afford to let him lose this fight. An engineer is quoted as saying: "We are going to help these men out. If they lose it will be a death blow to organized labor." The police are taking into custody all vagrants found about the yards.

Superintendent Morgenstein said to-day: "The penitentiary is the best place for these men. Now if any more property is destroyed the strikers who have denied that they set fire to the cars, cannot throw the responsibility on to any one else. We have scoured the city and there are few 'vags' left. If there are any at large they will do well to keep away from the railroad yards."

A despatch from Suspension Bridge late this evening says the trouble there is at an end, and the switchmen who were forced out this morning are back at work.

THE MILITIA IN DEMAND.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Notwithstanding all the hubbub about there being too many soldiers here, it is evident their presence is felt to be a necessity by those who have property at stake. Manufacturers and business men whose establishments are near the railroads or in any way liable to be indentified with them, have taken the alarm at the presence of apparent danger of disorder in this city and following the example of the railroads have asked the sheriff for protection. The A. S. Holmes Refining company has formally asked the sheriff to protect their works located near railroad property.

The Milsom rendering works came next with a similar request in which, however, they complained in addition that there was a car-load of powder near their works. The military will guard each of these places.

The sheriff received notification from Pratt & Lothworth, whose works are located at Black Rock and in close proximity to the freight yards of the New York Central and other roads asking for additional protection.

Sheriff Beck instantly communicated with General Doyle at brigade headquarters and within a short time a reply was received to the effect that three companies had been sent to Black Rock.

Company I while marching near the trestle to-night encountered a group of strikers. A hand to hand fight ensued. The strikers were at an advantage, but were not in sufficient numbers to do any great damage. The fight had been on about ten minutes when another company charged on the crowd and the strikers dispersed. In the course of the fight Corporal Brecker was badly cut by a blow from a coupling pin and Private Gold was injured about the head and received several cuts. The two men who did the damage to the soldiers each received wounds from the bayonets of the rescuing party. One was seriously hurt.

STARVING THE SOLDIERS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—A half-starved soldier of the 22d New York regiment created consternation to-day by making an attack on a butcher at whose market he was trying to get something to eat. The soldier was half starved and in his crazed condition attempted to kill several people before he was finally captured.

Moving the Trains.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Lehigh has done better to-day than the Erie. The first freight left over the Lehigh at 11:20 a. m. It was a train of twenty-five cars. Despatcher Van Allen reported the yards at Sayre and Waverly now open and ready for the reception of freight. Van Allen says at the present rate of progress all of the perishable freight will be out of the way by to-morrow night. The second freight left about noon, a third at 1 o'clock, a fourth at 1:45 and two others later. The first freight train on the Erie left at 12:20. The chief difficulty in the movement of trains by the Erie is the inefficiency of the green hands. It is now a mere matter of time when the new men will become familiar with their work and trains run as usual. But in the meantime they will require protection and the trains need guarding after they are made up. The strikers are experts in cutting trains and in almost the twinkling of an eye and right under the guns of the soldiers they will cut an ordinary train in a dozen places, scattering the coupling pins in all directions.

A Train Wrecked by Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—A report has just reached Pittsburg that the day express from New York on the Erie road has been wrecked near a station called Linden, eight miles east of Attica and seventeen miles east of Buffalo. The train consisted of a United States mail car, four passenger coaches and one parlor car. The train was going at a high speed. It passed Linden station at 10:20 o'clock. Less than a mile beyond the engine bounded from the track and then rushed downward over a thirty-foot embankment. It was followed by the mail car, but that did not go down the bank. The breaking of a coupling pin saved the train. As far as is known no one was hurt. It is about certain that a dastardly attempt to wreck the train was made by some of the striking switchmen. A reward of $1,000 has been offered by the New York, Lake Erie and Western company for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators.

The Carnegie Strikes.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The furnaces at the Carnegie Twenty-ninth street mill have been lighted for the first time since the company shut down. The intention is to commence work on Monday and for the present this mill will receive the most of their attention. The Thirty-third street mill is running successfully, being on double turn in some of the departments.

The strikers were concerned the most to-day in receiving their strike benefits, most all the locked out men applying for the same.

The situation at Homestead is unchanged. A mass meeting held this afternoon was addressed by several prominent men who urged the strikers to hold out. Resolutions were adopted extending sympathy to and endorsing the efforts of the Buffalo switchmen and the Tennessee miners in behalf of organized labor.

Mrs. Helen Gouger made a tariff speech to about 1000 people this evening and told them that the panacea for their trouble was to vote the Prohibition ticket.

Escaped the Gallows.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 20.—Peter Wright, the condemned murderer, was found dead in his bed this afternoon. He was badly beaten in a fight with several prisoners a few days ago and this is thought to be the cause of his death.

RETALIATION.

President Harrison Says Canada Must Pay Toll.

THE STE. MARIE CANAL.

He Sees the Canadian Rebate and Goes Eighteen Cents Better—A Vain Attempt to Make a Further Useless Delay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The president has proclaimed retaliation with Canada in accordance with the authority conferred upon him by the "act to enforce reciprocal relations with Canada" passed last July. His proclamation is dated August 18, but was only issued to-day after a final interview between Secretary Foster and Mr. Michael H. Herbert, the charge d'affaires of the British legation here, which took place this morning. The Canadian government had asked for delay, pleading the absence of the ministers from Ottawa and other reasons. A decision was promised by Lord Stanley, governor general of Canada, by Monday, August 8. On the 6th inst Mr. Herbert telegraphed from Newport to Secretary Foster in Washington: "I have received assurance of further consideration. May I consequently venture to hope that no steps may be taken in the meantime?"

Secretary Foster replied: "Gratified at your telegram. You may count upon reasonable time such as indicated in our interview."

On the 15th of August, the United States consul general at Ottawa informed Secretary Foster that the decision of the Canadian ministry was "to continue the rebate on canal tolls as now until the end of the season of navigation." Thereupon the proclamation of retaliation was drawn up and sent to Loon Lake for the president's action. On the day it was signed, Aug. 18, Secretary Foster telegraphed Mr. Herbert: "When may I expect you here or note on canal tolls?" Mr. Herbert replied the same day: "Have telegraphed to inquire what day I may expect communication." Next day Secretary Foster sent the following significant dispatch:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 18, 1892.

Hon. Michael H. Herbert, British Charge, Newport, R. I.

The United States consul general at Ottawa reports decision of council was to abolish rebate at the end of this season. This was confirmed by the Canadian press reports. If Canadian discriminations are to continue during this season, compliance with the recent act of congress requires the president to establish tolls to run concurrently. Discussion as to future action can then proceed under parity of conditions.

JOHN W. FOSTER."

Mr. Herbert hastened to Washington, telegraphing in advance to Mr. Foster: "Could I see you to-morrow morning early at the department? Kindly reply on receipt of this in order to enable me to catch train."

Mr. Foster answered: "You can see me any hour in the morning between 8 and 11."

Mr. Herbert came and saw Mr. Foster this morning. The memorandum of their final interview is as follows:

"Mr. Herbert, charge of the British legation, called on the secretary of state on August 20 and informed the secretary that he had not yet received the official notice of the action of the Canadian cabinet on the canal tolls but he hoped to be able to communicate it early the next week. The secretary said the United States consul general at Ottawa had reported that the decision of the cabinet was to abolish rebate on the tolls at the end of the present season and that this had been confirmed by the ministerial press of Canada. He then asked Mr. Herbert if this conformed to his information on the subject. Mr. Herbert answered that he was not as yet authorized to make any official communication on the subject, but that he had no doubt the consul general's report was correct. The secretary of state then said that such a solution of the question would not be regarded as satisfactory to his government; and, in answer to an inquiry, he stated that the president considered it his duty to issue the proclamation contemplated by the act of congress. But he gave Mr. Herbert the assurance that should the Canadian government give notice of its decision to abolish the discriminations now complained of the proclamation would be suspended concurrently with such abolition."

The president's proclamation after reciting the text of the act of congress under which it is issued concludes as follows:

WHEREAS, The government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about twenty cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland canal in transit to a port of the United States and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers in transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate; and

Whereas, The government of the Dominion of Canada in accordance with an order in council of April 4, 1892, refunds 18 cents per ton of the 20-cent toll at the Welland canal on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed, and buckwheat, upon condition that they are originally shipped for and carried to Montreal or some port east of Montreal for export, and that, if transshipped at an intermediate point, such transshipment is made within the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on said products, when shipped to a port of the United States or when carried to Montreal for export if transshipped within the United States, and,

WHEREAS, The government of the Dominion of Canada by said system of rebate and otherwise discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of the said Welland canal, in violation of the said provision of article 27, of the treaty of Washington concluded May 17, 1871,

WHEREAS, The said Welland canal is connected with the great lakes and I am satisfied that the passage through it of cargoes in transit to ports of United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate, and otherwise and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable,

Now, therefore, I, Benj. Harrison, president of the United States of America by virtue of the power to that end conferred upon me by said act of congress, approved July 26, 1892, do hereby direct that from and after September 1, 1892, until further notice a toll of 20 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the Ste. Marie Falls canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations; and to that effect I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through said Ste. Marie Falls canal of any cargo or portions of cargo in transit to Canadian ports.

THEY ARE SCARED.

Canadian Officials at Last Convinced that President Harrison is no Bluffer.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 20.—The news that President Harrison had issued his proclamation against Canada enforcing discriminatory canal tolls, created a veritable sensation in official circles. It was thought the recent offer of the Dominion government to withdraw the rebate at the end of the season would appease the American government. All the cabinet ministers are out of town. Premier Abbott will probably cancel his departure for the Gulf of St. Lawrence and it is certain that a meeting of the government will be held in a day or two to consider the situation, which is very alarming. The proposed canal tolls are practically prohibitory against Canadian vessels.

Kansas City Catches the Crowd.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 20.—This has been a great day with the German population of Kansas City. The reunion of the Kriegerbund of North America began really as high as the city at that time was filling up with visitors from all parts of the United States and around Turner hall presented a more animated appearance. The decorations of the Knights of Pythias which cover the city are blended with the colors of the veterans and form most pleasing contrasts. The blacks and reds which form the basis of the two emblematic designs harmonize and it is difficult to tell where the decorations of the knights begin and Germans leave off. It is estimated this evening that fully five thousand veterans are in the city and a thousand more are expected by to-morrow morning. The reunion coming at the same time as the Knights of Pythias encampment has taxed the city to its uttermost to provide suitably for both organizations, but so far there has been no complaint of lack of accommodations. The scenes around Turner hall have been most lively to-day and the entire day has been spent in informal receptions and reunions of veterans who have not met since they left the fatherland years ago. Probably in no other organization of veterans in the world is there such an evidence of prosperity as is seen in the German veterans who are here to attend this reunion. The open reception at Turner hall was a most elaborate affair and was attended by fully fifteen thousand people. The concert was was one of the finest of the kind ever heard in the city, the only drawback being the immense jam of people who endeavored to listen in the small space.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Camp George B. Shaw is now showing many signs of life and the first two brigades are in quarters. The Missouri brigade has the honor of first occupying the tents and closely following it came the Kansas brigade. The quartermasters of the regiments and brigades have been hard at work all day to-day and they have placed everything in readiness for the reception of their comrades when they arrive to-morrow and next day. Tuesday is expected to see every man in camp who is to be there and, at that time it is understood that 16,000 men will be under the tents. Major-general Carnahan this morning said that the reports that were coming in from the different brigades showed that the attendance would be beyond all expectations and he thought the number in camp would be nearer 20,000 than 16,000. The mess tents are all ready for the cooks and there is nothing left to be done to make the visitors comfortable. The work of those who have had the arrangement of the grounds in charge has received public commendation from the general and that it has been well done is easy to be seen by a view of the camp. At the Union depot there is increasing bustle and the depot managers have matters so systematized that there is no doubt in their minds of their ability to handle every train that comes in with little or no delay. The yardage is not so large as that of Denver, but the depot officials say they will experience no trouble.

The city has blossomed out with decorations to-day and such a display of bunting and flags has never before been seen here. To-morrow will be spent very quietly and Monday morning General Carnahan will issue his first orders formally taking possession of Camp George B. Shaw. The visitors outside of the order are beginning to arrive and already the streets are crowded with sightseers. The Pythian Sisters are ready to welcome their sisters from abroad and every preparation has been made to make their stay as pleasant as that of the men.

A heavy thunder storm passed just north of the city this afternoon and everyone began protecting the decorations, but only the tail of the storm reached here and no damage resulted.

HIS OLD HOME.

Whitelaw Reid is Heartily Greeted on His Visit to Cedarville, Ohio.

CEDARVILLE, O., Aug. 20.—Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for vice-president, arrived at Xenia early this morning. His train for Cedarville had gone and rather than disappoint his aged mother, who expected him by 8 a. m., he secured a livery rig and with his wife was rapidly driven to the scene of his birth and early boyhood. He surprised his mother by coming in a strange rig and from a different direction from which she was eagerly looking for his carriage. A committee of his old friends and townsmen met him and drove with him from Cedarville to his old home. He shook hands with his old friends, expressed surprise at the formality of such a large escort come in his old home, and put himself at their pleasure.

Mrs. Reid, who is no stranger, went with her husband to the place of reception in the beautiful grounds of Hon. Andrew Jackson. Here a platform festooned with flags had been erected under large forest trees, and over it was a large flag which was made nearly forty years ago by Mrs. Stevenson, for use in the Fremont campaign. As Mr. and Mrs. Reid went up and took seats there was a loud cheer and clapping of hands from 500 spectators. Hon. Andrew Jackson, as master of ceremonies, introduced George W. Harper, a banker resident, who made a short speech of welcome, to which Mr. Reid responded. Before Mr. Reid left the platform he said: "I know nearly every old face down there."

His handshaking proved it. As the old grayhaired men came up he called them by their nicknames. One of them, Mr. Osborn, to Mr. Reid's surprise was not now holding the office of squire, as he had done since the candidate could first remember. Women with children in their arms held them up for Whitelaw's compliments and he smiled upon matrons who had been his boyhood playmates forty-five years ago. He apologized to all for using his left hand, as the right had been injured at Chicago. For over an hour the delightfully informal reception went on and at its conclusion Mr. Reid returned to his home. He said he would probably leave for New York Tuesday night.

A Curious Accident.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Two persons were killed and twenty injured by an accident on the Annapolis and Baltimore short line railroad this evening. The train, en route to Baltimore, was nearing the Baltimore and Ohio junction when a door fell from a fruit car on the train and caused the derailment of the passenger coach in the rear. The coach toppled over and with its thirty occupants rolled down the embankment thirty feet. The passengers were badly shaken up, cut and bruised, the injuries of two or three of whom it is expected will prove fatal.

Standing on the embankment where the accident occurred were a colored man and woman. The car in rolling over crushed them to death. A wrecking train brought their bodies and the injured people to Camden Station, whence many were removed to the hospitals. Thomas Melvin, ex-postmaster of Denton, Md., and Mrs. Courts of Baltimore, are in a critical condition.

CABLE LETTER.

Mr. Gladstone's Small Majority is a Very Unruly One.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Radical revolt is serious. There is no mincing or gainsaying that the Radicals are angry. They make no concealment of their rage at being neglected by Mr. Gladstone in his cabinet selections and of their purpose to assert themselves at the coming session of parliament. The Radicals assert that but for their votes Mr. Gladstone would have been left in the minority and that the Whig aristocrats whom he called or elevated to office are no more representative of the masses that constitute the Liberal majority in the late election than Lord Salisbury himself. They declare that the time has passed for the people of England to be represented in a Liberal cabinet by aristocrats with titles and tuft-hunting candidates for titles and that the people are now strong enough to see that men of the people shall have a voice in the government.

It is reported that there is a strong probability of an approach between the Radicals and the Parnellites. Should such a combination be formed the cabinet would either have to bow to its wishes or resign. The Parnellites alone do not control votes enough to defeat Mr. Gladstone, but united with Mr. Labouchere and his associates they could easily rule or ruin the Liberal government. The situation is causing great anxiety, which Mr. Gladstone is known to share, and the only solution appears to be such recognition of the Radicals as will bind them to the Liberal ranks. This at present, is not probable as Mr. Gladstone is said to be entirely bound up with his Whig advisers.

The greatest interest is felt here in the labor troubles in America and the newspapers are making the most of the subject as a text to run down the American republic. The news from the coal miners of Tennessee, the iron workers of Homestead and the striking switchmen of Buffalo is read with an interest that is significant, and it is evident from the mutterings heard among the crowds as they scan the bulletins or peruse the newspapers that the success of a labor insurrection in America would be speedily followed by a similar uprising here. There are thousands of people in London out of work and desperate and ready for almost any deed of violence without regard to the legal results. These people need but a leader and a banner to start an outbreak that would rival the Parisian commune and that might become a revolution. It is in the alleys of the East end that these enemies of existing order can be met with and listened to, for there they fear no eavesdropping. They hold meetings nightly and inveigh against what they call the oppression of capital and talk of what the masses will do when they have the upper hand. Among more intelligent workingmen the subject is more calmly considered. "I cannot see," said one of these, "why American workingmen should have to riot for their rights when they have the ballot, and really have these capitalists at their mercy if they only knew it. They ought to take the railways and telegraph lines for the state, abolish or reduce the tariff and impose a graduated income tax. Then if the capitalists attempted to resist the laws the capitalists would be the anarchists."

The greatest reunion of cyclists that the continent has seen began yesterday in Cologne. About 5000 men from Germany and Austria are present with their wheels and some of the big men of both empires are taking part in the programmee. Among those participating in the opening exercises of the meeting were the Prince Zu Weid, Freiherr Von Loe, commanding general of the eighth army corps, General Von Sydow, governor of Cologne and Count Von Laeittichan, colonel and commander of the German Cuirassiers. The chief day of the meeting will be to-morrow. In the morning 1300 cyclists will compete in a prize course from the Volksgarten along the Kingstrasse to Eigelstein. In the afternoon the race for the championship of Germany will be made. In the evening there will be fancy riding in-doors. On Monday the race for the Emperor William II. prize. The meeting is watched with unusual interest by German military men who believe that the bicycle has a great future in the military courier service. General Von Kaltenborn-Stachau, war minister is in favor of attaching bicycle corps to all considerable bodies of troops and at the coming maneuvers on the French border final experiments will be made as to the practicability of such a plan. General Von Loe, who is now at the Cologne meeting, is said to be preparing a report of his observation for the war departments.

The President's Birthday.

LOON LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—To-day was the fifty-ninth anniversary of the birth of President Harrison. The fact was kept rather quiet, or at least not much was said about it until to-night. Then the president attended a sleight of hand performance in the parlor of the hotel. The president had no callers to-day, not even a politician of the "hired class." He did a little official work but the nature of it is not known. This evening the president dined with C. J. Fargo of New York, at their pretty little cottage situated diagonally across the lake and called "Camp Fargo." It was noon before President Harrison went out for his daily drive. Mrs. Harrison accompanied him.

The president will go to Malone and make a brief address to the citizens there about the latter part of next week. He will probably arrive there about Thursday.

A STORM AT SEA.

Fears That a Number of Pleasure-Seekers Have Been Drowned.

AN UNUSUALLY HIGH TIDE.

A High Sea has Been Running at Atlantic City All Day—A Number of Yachts Overturned—Venturesome Fishermen Lost.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—A terrific sea has been running all day, although there has been no storm, and a number of small crafts have been wrecked. Reports have been received of the capsizing of a yacht and the loss of at least one life off Ocean City. There were several hair-breadth escapes from drowning as the breakers were of immense size all along the coast.

Three yachts belonging at Somers Port, N. J., left that port this morning with pleasure parties on board. While in Great Egg Harbor inlet the boats were caught in the high waves and capsized. Several of the occupants were rescued by fishing smacks and the steamer Florence which steamed out from Longport to aid in the rescue, but it is reported a number were drowned. Lack of communication with Somers Port renders it impossible to verify the report. Three fishermen, Benjamin Parker, Charles Seaman and Norman Nanner, residing in this city, left in a small boat this morning to fish. Early this afternoon Captain Bowen of the yacht Annie Godfrey found the boat sticking on the end of the outer bar about two and a half miles from shore and further search revealed the body of one of the men floating face downward. A rope was put around the corpse and it was brought to shore, where it was recognized as that of Seaman. The other bodies have not yet been recovered. The tide this morning was unusually high, owing to offshore storms and the men were warned before leaving of their danger but did not heed it. Captain Evan Hackett of Bakersville is among those lost off Longport to-day. His boat was overturned and he was lost. His body has not been recovered.

Iron Hall Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—The Iron Hall proceedings in court this morning were opened with an order to Supreme-cashier Davis to open his books to the investigating committee of the order's executive committee. Supreme-accountant Walker was placed upon the stand and gave the geographical distribution of the order, showing it to have 60,000 members.

A. K. Hosmer, supreme vice-justice, testified reluctantly about the "gift" of $200,000 of the funds of the order to the Mutual bank of Philadelphia. He made it appear that Supreme-cashier Davis was the one to suggest and carry out the plan. In the afternoon the records of the supreme sitting just adjourned were produced. They showed a resolution adopted approving the gift of $200,000 to the Mutual bank and another ordering a voluntary assessment upon the order to make up this amount. The records of the sitting of 1891 were also produced and a remarkable resolution was brought to light pledging all the members to secrecy regarding the action that had been taken. This was the sitting at which Somerby's salary was raised and the constitution was so changed as to make the supreme sitting practically a self-perpetuating body.

Supreme-accountant Walker was again on the stand late in the afternoon. He said that members seldom, almost never, lapsed after four years. The fact was elicited from him that figuring upon the members who had been in four years the order's liabilities this year were over $2,000,000; that for 1893 they were over $3,000,000; that for 1894 they were over $6,000,000 and for 1895 they were over $8,000,000.

General Weaver in Denver.

DENVER, Aug. 20.—General Weaver, People's party candidate for president, arrived in Denver to-night on his return from a tour of the Pacific coast and immediately went into conference with T. M. Patterson, editor of the Rocky Mountain News, Senator Poole and Judge Orr. In an interview the general says he is confident the group of states west of the Missouri river can be safely counted for the People's party national ticket. He says his tour of the west has been most gratifying and himself and Mrs. Lease have addressed large audiences everywhere. They go from here to Des Moines, and then start on a tour of the South, first visiting Arkansas.

Overland Park Races.

DENVER, Aug. 20.—The summer meeting of the Overland Jockey club closed to-day with a large attendance and good racing weather fine.

First race—Four and a half furlongs. Tigress won, Helen Wren 2d, Ghost Dancer 3d; time, 56¾.

Second race—Seven and one-half furlongs. Carter B won, Pearl 2d, Odette 3d; time, 1:39.

Third race—One and one-sixteenth miles. King Hooker won, First Lap 2d, Long Ten 3d; time, 1:5[illegible].

Fourth race—Five furlongs. [illegible] won, Senate 2d, Sinbad 3d; time, 1:0[illegible].

Fifth race—Declared off.

Sixth race—One mile and seventy yards. Critic won, Pat King 2d, First Day 3d; time, 1:48.

Seventh race—Five furlongs. [illegible] won, Orli 2d, Jim Fagan 3d; time, 1:0[illegible].

Bank Officials in Trouble.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 20.—President R. T. Webb and cashier W. C. Malloy of Cherryvale, Kan., First National bank were arrested here to-day charged with making a fraudulent assessment on the stockholders of the bank. They were released on $5,000 bail each. They will be given a preliminary hearing August 24.

The Wyoming Cattle War Cases.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 20.—Judge Scott this evening informed the attorney in the cases of the cattlemen and the Texans who raided Johnson county in April that the cases would be called Monday and postponed until the November term.

Factories Destroyed by Fire.

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 20.—A fire at South Royalston to-night destroyed the George Whitney Woolen company's large woolen mill, also his large chair shop. The property is insured for $75,000 to $100,000. Two hundred people are thrown out of employment. It will be a heavy loss and a big blow to the town.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum..... $6 00 Six months..... $3 00
Three months..... 1 50 One month..... 50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum..... $1 50 Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. RISLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

EL PASO'S CANDIDATE.

There have been many names mentioned for the Republican nomination for governor. The latest probable candidates named for the honor are ex-Governor Routt and W. R. James. There have been some rumors connecting the name of Judge Helm with the nomination, but he has stated positively that he is not a candidate. Sentiment in El Paso county is practically unanimous for Judge Helm's renomination for secretary of state. El Paso county has but one candidate for the state ticket and that is Mr. Eaton to succeed himself to a position that he has so acceptably filled to the interests of the people of Colorado.

MISDIRECTED PUGNACITY.

There are a great many attempted explanations of the riots at Homestead, at Coal Creek and at Buffalo. Some ay them to the McKinley bill, others credit them to result from an insufficient supply of money in circulation, while a great army of others divide into two opposing camps and assert on the one hand that they are due to the insatiate greed and oppression of monopolists and on the other that they result from the ignorance and general depravity of the working classes. From the number of facts which are brought forward by these people of various views one might conclude that there is some truth in each of them, though few observers are sufficiently broad-minded to admit that they may be partially wrong and their adversaries partially right.

But all these things which are assigned as the reason for strikes and rioting are too limited in their nature or too obviously unfair to be accepted as the underlying cause for such occurrences. A much better one is to be found in the innate pugnacity of the human animal. For a great many centuries savage man gained his living and protected his life by fighting. After he reached the period when his needs became somewhat more etherialized, when he commenced to long in addition to life and liberty for the pursuit of happiness, it was only by a prolonged series of the hardest kind of fighting that he was able to secure his rights and maintain them. Even at the present advanced age of the world, it is very evident that there are a great many people even among the nations which we call civilized who are not secure in the possession of such natural and inalienable rights as the common judgment of mankind considers necessary to his well being. And it is also undoubted that liberty of even the most free and enlightened of the nations of to-day depends directly and absolutely upon the fact that they, individually and collectively, are ready to fight "at the dropping of the hat," for the preservation of their national independence and individual liberties.

And it is not to be presumed that nature has been negligent in providing man with those qualities of mind which are necessary to his preservation and to the maintenance of the advancement of the race under such circumstances. It is as natural for a man to fight as it is for a grasshopper to eat grass, and under proper circumstances it is as necessary to his existence. It is true that our civilization has reached the point where there have been evolved individuals whose mental and physical natures have become adapted to a peaceful environment. We hope that at some time in the future humanity may rise so high that all its units will be of this nature. But that time has not come yet and it is hardly safe yet that it should. A nation of Quakers would lead a precarious existence in the Nineteenth century.

Now this instinct of pugnacity is of course chiefly developed in the least civilized parts of our community. People who have not opened their minds to the refining influences of civilization, and those who have recently come to this land from others where the conditions of life are much more exasperating and difficult than here, are the ones who most often resort to crimes of violence and who furnish the annals of our history with the stories of the Molly Maguires, the Ku Klux, the white caps and the railroad and mine riots. The pugnacity of the well regulated citizen shows itself in an interest in the militia, and that of the citizen who is not well regulated inclines to armed resistance to the law. The force is misdirected, perhaps it is not the less sincere. In comparing English strikes with American, England's standing army and her bloody campaigns in Asia and Africa should not be omitted. America's long season of peace allows the ferment to accumulate in the blood. This year seems to be one of epidemic outbreaks,—perhaps on account of the sunspots.

Looking at them in a cheerful way we may see in the daring of the rioters as well as in the noble courage of the militia, proof that the American nation is not so peace-loving as to be force less. The miserable and misguided rioter who fell at Coal Creek might have been a hero at Bunker Hill.

"ASPEN IS ALL RIGHT."

We have heard so much in regard to the calamity that is being visited upon Colorado because its mines are now producing more silver than ever before and because the supply somewhat exceeds the demand that a recent item in the Aspen Times is a positive shock to us. The total value of the silver product has increased in spite of the reduction in price and the number of men employed has not materially decreased. New mines are discovered, new camps started up and new discoveries are made in old ones. Creede with its thousands gathered within two years has no very great grounds of complaint, Leadville seems to be very well contented, and most of the Colorado towns are fairly prosperous. Certainly the prosperity would be greater if silver were at a higher price, but we have coined, along whether there was at the present time any such great season of calamity, as the shrieks of the third party would have us believe.

We have, it is true, felt especially sorry for Aspen because our ideas of that camp and its prospects have been largely drawn from The Times, a paper whose local columns are far more readable than its editorials. But it has said so much in regard to the injury inflicted upon Colorado and the silver miners by the refusal of congress to pass the free silver bill, that we have really come to think that things must be in a very dull and depressed condition over there; and we doubt not that other readers of The Times, capitalists seeking investment, workingmen seeking homes, merchants interested in commercial enterprises have felt that the town whose journal was loudest in its calamity shrieks was not the place which they were seeking. Perhaps this may have accounted for the fact, of which The Times in its latest issue complains, that Aspen has not received its fair proportion of the tourist trade of the last month. The Times has labored so seriously to convey the impression that the mining camps of Colorado are already half ruined and that all that is necessary to complete the final work is a drop of a few more cents in the price of silver, that many of our visitors have not cared to look upon such a scene of desolation and woe.

But we are glad to learn that it is not so. We are pleased and delighted to know that the greatest mining camp of the western slope, likely soon to be the greatest of the state, is prosperous. We note with the greatest satisfaction that "in spite of the depression in other camps, ASPEN GOES ON AS THOUGH NOTHING HAD HAPPENED."

We extend our heartiest congratulations to our sister city among the mountains. We echo every word in regard to its enterprise and its attractiveness to the investor, and while we must criticize the uncharitable spirit which would blacken the reputation of other Colorado towns by speaking of the "depression" under which they are supposed to exist, we trust that Aspen may preserve the prosperity to which she is so justly entitled and retain that to which she has so evidently a claim. People like to go to prosperous towns, enterprising people love enterprise, successful business men like to associate with successful business men, and on, now tired they all go get the calamity howler.

The Times article is as follows:

ASPEN IS ALL RIGHT.

While other mining camps in Colorado are complaining more or less over the depression brought about by the low price of silver and the general hostility of the powers that be to the mining industry in general, Aspen goes on as if nothing whatever had occurred, and it is doubtful if in any other mining district in the country are as many evidences of pluck and a good hard spirit displayed as is visible on every side here.

The past three months has witnessed greater building operations perhaps than in any like period in the history of the city, and there appears to be no let up in the building boom, for at the least calculation there are at the present time no less than one hundred new, modern and substantial residence properties under construction, while as many as a dozen handsome brick business blocks have been completed or are nearing completion, and an empty house, either residence or business property, is almost a curiosity. All finished ready occupants and in many instances are rented before completed.

And all of this speaks well for the city and will have the effect of attracting the attention of the capitalist here for an investment of money and to call the attention of the homeseeker to our city as a desirable place in which to cast his lot.

All things considered we should consider ourselves very fortunate in that we are so situated as to feel very lightly the general depression that seems to have made its appearance as usual on the eve of a presidential campaign.

SOME CAMPAIGN TALK.

We trust that there will be a very large attendance at the meeting to be held on Monday evening for the organization of a Republican club. It is already apparent that this is going to be one of the most interesting political campaigns ever fought. Each party is putting forth its full strength, while the frantic appeals of the People's party and the contest for the same fitful and furious interest that is supplied by the men who fight cocks over a dog fight. The Republicans so far have much the best of the campaign. They are enthusiastic, united and expect to win. Their platform is simple, direct and easily understood. In it they have said what they mean, and in it they mean what they have said. They have behind them the record of one of the most honest and most business like administrations in the history of the government. Every department has been efficiently administered, and there has never been an administration whose average for efficiency and honesty was higher than this. The Republicans have with them the prestige of a most prosperous period due alike to nature and to wise legislation. Every part of the country is leaping forward in a manner never before equalled. New areas are being planted thick with the homes of civilized man and the other marts of trade and homes of industry have felt a new throb of life. As our country gains in prosperity at home it increases its prestige abroad. Its foreign trade is developing rapidly under the direct influence of laws passed by the Republicans.

The contrast between the record of the two parties is as striking as the difference in their organization and prospects. Dismayed and disrupted, the Democrats are vainly endeavoring to explain that their platform does not mean what it says in regard to the state bank notes, and in regard to free trade it does not mean exactly what it says, but favors a kind of protection that is not exactly protection but will protect the wages of the workingmen without protecting the employers receipts, from which the wages are paid. They turn from free trade to the "force" bill and from the force bill back to the free trade plank with the celerity and uneasiness of a hyena in a cage and having abandoned the southern states as hopeless they are devoting their failing energies to contesting the sure Republican states of the west.

Colorado is, like the other states of the Republican phalanx, safe to cast a vote for Harrison. We enjoy rather more excitement than some of the others, but that is all. The People's party is like a cart horse in a fire, it attracts plenty of attention, but does not do much work; it is like a small boy with a big horn, who makes almost as much noise as a man; it is like the traditional baby at midnight, who does not know what it wants, and would not want it if it did. And as for the Colorado Democracy, its position may not unhappily be compared to that of a one-legged, one-armed, one-eyed, one-headed cripple after a dynamite explosion, there is not enough left for a sample.

But with the Democracy of the nation and the People's fusion party in Colorado serving the interests of the Democracy on the stump and fusion plan, there is going to be some fun left for the boys and we hope to see a good and vigorous campaign.

And if some of the veterans who have fought the battles of the nation perhaps on sterner fields than those of a political campaign, think that there is too much fuss and noise in campaign clubs and their methods, let us all remember that after all it is not the display or the act of this that counts, but it is disposition and the endeavor of each and every one to advance the interests of his own state and nation in the best way of which he is capable. All that we hear of the tide of ignorant and degraded immigration that is being poured upon our shores, all that we see of selfishness, unreason and folly, ought but to increase the responsibility of each voter to use his thoughts and his influence for good government and honest politics. Most strongly do we recommend every Republican to his utmost efforts for the best party, the party with the best record and the best candidates,—in short the Republican party,—but more strongly still we urge all voters of all parties to study the issues before them fairly and dispassionately, and to vote, not for this party or that party, not altogether selfishly and blindly, but for the best interests and upbuilding of state and nation, and the uplifting of the people of our happy land.

HIGH SCHOOL CHANGES.

The High school makes a new departure this year, which is believed to be in line with the best thought upon the question of a revision of the public school course.

Up to the present time the High school course has covered four years, and taken its beginning from the ninth grade of the public school course. It is proposed hereafter to incorporate the eighth grade into the High school, and have the work of this grade done by High school teachers. This arrangement will give the High school a course of five years instead of four, as at present. It will be seen, however, that the entire length of the public school course remains unchanged. Nor will the character of the course differ materially from that as present in force. With the probable exception that a part of the time now devoted to arithmetic will next year be given to algebra, the eighth grade studies, in their essential features, will be unchanged. Moreover, completion of the studies of the eighth grade will be required, as heretofore, previous to granting a certificate of graduation from the grammar school course.

The chief advantages of this change are that the High school corps of teachers is increased without extra expense, and that the work of the eighth grade is done by High school teachers, who are specialists in their departments, and are keenly alive to the kind of work required as a basis for the successful completion of the High school course.

There is probably no city in the state where better, or more thorough and painstaking work has been done in the eighth grade, than in our own city. But it is believed that still better work can be done, and larger results obtained, if each department is under the charge of a teacher especially equipped and trained for work in that department. It is manifestly unfair to expect that a teacher shall be equally successful in the departments of mathematics and of history, or of science and of language. The demands made upon a teacher are so numerous and exacting that it is well nigh impossible for her to equip herself for successful work in more than one department.

This change, too, gives a favorable opportunity for a gradual revision of the grammer school course with a view to making less emphatic the separation between the grammar school and the high school.

There are not many precedents to go by in making such a departure, and the results will be watched with great interest by all friends of the public school system.

The preservation of its forests is one of the first objects to be cared for by our enlightened nation. The destruction of wood in the cultivated regions of ancient Syria and North Africa, due to invasions of barbarous tribes and numerous wars, produced drought, by which all the moisture being absorbed, the rivers were dried up, the farms decayed, the cities deserted and almost the whole land became a howling waste. The United States land commissioner in one of his last official acts before resignation makes a number of valuable suggestions respecting the public lands and the threatened destruction of timber thereon. A general law on the subject, Mr. Carter says in his annual report, is unquestionably demanded, in which there should be adequate provision in regard to forest reservation and the cutting and removal of timber to supply the public necessities. Only imperative wants of individual settlers, locaters of mines, etc., for fuel, buildings, fences and improvements should be supplied, and requests of all persons for timber for all other purposes whatever should be denied, and a penalty for waste should be provided for those who despoil the public land of its trees. The commissioner is undoubtedly right in this matter and he is sustained by public sentiment. That a strong adequate law on the subject has not been long ago enacted is one of the mysteries of our congressional system.

The calling out of a strong militia force has put an end to the riotous outbreaks in both New York and Tennessee. The country is to be congratulated on this, though in one case at least this result ought to have been brought about long ago. There is no sense at all in the way in which matters have been allowed to run along in Tennessee week after week and month after month until the miners themselves have become convinced that they were in the right and the people of the state have almost been brought to agree with them. If Governor Buchanan had acted with more promptness and decision, valuable lives would have been spared and an eternal disgrace kept from the good name of the state. However the action so long delayed has been taken at last and the troops have put a stop to most violence which had degenerated into open insurrection against the law. In New York the action of the authorities has been more prompt and effective. It will prevent any more such occurrences as the burning of freight cars and the destruction of railroad property for some time to come. It is a great mistake to speak of the men who commit such crimes as those of Tennessee and New York as workmen. When they rise against the laws and rights of property they are no longer honest and honorable laborers. They are rioters and anarchists and are no longer entitled to the sympathy and respect of the people. The safe and just plan is to stop their madness and to prevent their violence by as much force as may be necessary.

The benefits of the chamber of commerce have been very apparent in the past few weeks. There is probably not a single resident of the city who has not shared in the money that has already been distributed by visitors under its direction, or who will not for many weeks to come feel the advantage of its labors. We therefore feel that we are speaking the sentiment of all the people in saying that this organization deserves and ought to have the hearty support of every one interested in the city. One way in which this interest ought to be shown is by an increased membership. When the amount of what has been accomplished is considered it seems hardly credible that there are scarcely seventy-five members, who pay the magnificent sum of ten dollars yearly towards its support. There should be ten times that many, and it would pay the city well if there were. Something of an effort in this line of securing new members might probably be made just at the present time, but it is not at all necessary to wait for a formal invitation to join. All those who feel grateful for benefits received and who wish for more should send their names, without forgetting the ten dollars, to the secretary at once.

Very strong influence is being brought to bear on the German government for the purpose of influencing its action in the approaching international conference. Many of the German minds depend upon silver for their profitable working and the depreciation in its price has caused distress and serious outcry from the miners and their employers. In the meantime there is no slackening of India's complaint and even the London Times is convinced that something ought to be done in the way of international bi-metalism. The calamity shriekers of Colorado have nothing whatever to support them in the line of facts and arguments in asserting that the conference is bound to be and intended to be a failure. In this connection the conservative Philadelphia Manufacturer says:

"It is a moderate statement that there has been, in modern times, no such exhibition of foolishness in the American press as that which has attended the discussion of the silver question and particularly of the approaching conference. From various journals we learn that the conference is a mere trap, arranged by our smart but wicked silver miners to ensnare European governments into a scheme for buying American silver; that Europeans are going into the conference just for fun, so as not to treat us impolitely, but that they are snickering at us as they enter; that nobody expects anything more than a little entertainment from some essayists; that all Europe is determined to adhere to the gold standard, and that President Harrison in proposing the conference was only playing for votes among the silver men. The persons who believe such utterances as these will be likely to encounter a violent surprise before the year is out. Europe has an enormous interest in the restoration of the silver which it owns in vast quantities, and in obtaining relief from the frightful strain caused by the scarcity of gold. Some notion may be obtained of European feeling upon the subject when we find even England strongly favoring the conference and forming her delegation solidly of bimetalists. It is safe to say that Europe will enter the body desiring the restoration of silver as much as we desire it, and that the agreement of the conference upon a ratio at which silver shall be permitted to have free coinage will be accepted by all the nations heretofore making large use of two metals conjointly."

Under the terms of the bill which recently passed congress, President Harrison had little chance to do anything else than to declare retaliatory duties upon Canadian commerce passing through the canal at Sault Sainte Marie. The proposal made by the Canadians to defer a settlement of the question until the end of the season was clearly of the nature of a dilatory motion as in the meantime the discrimination against which complaint was made and of which there was no defined, was to be continued to the benefit of the Canadians and to the detriment of the shippers and towns of the United States. But though under the circumstances there was little discretion left to the president in the matter it is none the less another incident added to the number which have shown the energy and the efficiency of the foreign department of the present administration. And an administration can have no better recommendation for continued service than such a record as is possessed by President Harrison and the members of his cabinet.

This is the season of the year when the mind of the Coloradoan turns as naturally to hotels as does that of the Tennessee coal miner to gunning or the Tammany politician to ballot stuffing. Magnificent structures will soon arise at Broadmoor and Glenwood Springs, Denver has lately made a notable addition to her accommodations and minor buildings have been added in various parts of the state. The latest to feel the impulse are our enterprising neighbors to the west. It is rather surprising that Colorado City has not had a good hotel before this, and it is plainly evident that the days of dependence upon its neighbors "are and of right ought to be" passed. We trust that the enterprise may be carried to a consummation entirely satisfactory to its projectors and to those who may become engaged in it.

The effectiveness of a cartoon depends largely upon its similarity to the truth. The caricature of a person, for instance, has no effect unless it is recognized as resembling that person in some way. It is this fact which deprives The News' cartoons of their value. Many of them are well drawn and some are sufficiently amusing, but they are so wholly lacking in any resemblance to the actual condition of affairs that they lose greatly in effect.

The campaign in Colorado Springs was formally opened yesterday by the organization of a Republican league club. If we are to judge by the attendance and the sentiments expressed at that meeting there can be little doubt of an overwhelming victory for the Republicans in next November. El Paso has always been faithful and true, and because we recognize that there is some danger of disaffection in other parts of the state we will take particular pride in piling up a majority of unusual dimensions this fall in order to help out on the weak spots elsewhere.

The Nebraska People's party demands the abolition of the militia, and a Colorado speaker from the same party recently declared that the purpose of the party was to put us back where we were at the close of the Revolution. Like the Russian Nihilists these people seem to desire to upset everything and take a fresh start, but the difference is that while the Nihilists have no plans for reconstruction, the Greenback party has a great many absurd ones.

A member of the People's party in this city complains because THE GAZETTE does not use more arguments in speaking against that party. It is not necessary. When one has rehearsed the principles of that party, sub-treasury plan, greenback issues, unlimited public improvement plans and the government ownership of railroads, telephones and telegraphs that is all that is necessary. Arguments are as much out of place as they would be in combating the proposition that two and two make five.

Few persons are as black as they are painted. The International Typographical union denies the story that General Weaver is opposed to union labor. He has enough sins to answer for without this one.

It is the opinion of those who have attended both gatherings, that while the encampment at Kansas City is very fine, "you ought to have been in Denver."

If Uncle Sam was half as afraid of the moral and intellectual obliquity of many European immigrants as he is of their cholera, it would be better for us all.

If the Democratic convention should endorse the People's ticket, many self-respecting Democrats would vote with the Republicans.

The principle of a majority of Texas Democrats seems to be "Whole Hogg or none."

The Good Old Times.

American Economist.

Despite all the talk about the hardships of the farmer, he is a king compared to his father or grandfather.

If one doubts, let him hunt up the old gentleman's day book of forty years ago and note the prices then.

A bushel of wheat would buy three-quarters of a barrel of salt; it will now buy two barrels.

A bushel of corn would buy 7½ pounds of sugar; to-day it will buy 12½ pounds.

Ten pounds of butter bought 33⅓ yards of cotton cloth then; now it purchases 48½ yards.

Ten pounds of cheese were worth 25 pounds of nails; the cheese now pays for 54 pounds of nails.

A pound of washed wool grown ten years before the war would buy ⅓ of a barrel of salt, 3.56 pounds of sugar, 3¾ yards of cotton cloth or 10 pounds of nails. To-day his own pound of wool will pay for ⅙ of a barrel of salt, 8 pounds of sugar, 6½ yards of cotton cloth and 22 pounds of nails.

These figures are based on New York city prices. But as a matter of fact he never realized anything like those prices in his local market.

Freights were high, and when the cost of bringing produce to the New York market was deducted, from New York prices for farm produce, and the cost of bringing the merchandise from New York to the village store at which he traded was added to the price of what he bought, the average farmer was really not more than half as well off ten years before the war as our figures would indicate.

For instance, in 1857 it cost 28¼ cents to bring a bushel of wheat by the cheapest route from Chicago to New York; in 1891 it cost less than six cents.

Surrounded by these conditions, life on the farm was hard indeed. Calico and Kentucky jean had to do for Sunday garments and an ox cart in which to ride to church was the height of style.

Luxuries for the table were almost unknown; hominy cake and salt pork was a princely diet.

Those were days of hard times, when the farmer cradled his grain, and raked and bound it by hand.

He toiled early and late, saved and scrimped, and received less return for a week of hardest toil than the farmer in 1892 receives for a single day's pleasant ride on a mowing machine or a self-binder.

Let us have no more of such "good old times."

What Free Trade Did in 1846 and 1857.

Boston Traveler.

People who are familiar with American history will not forget that Democratic free trade brought ruin in 1846. The same party repeated that dose in 1857. Free trade in 1892 would bring wider spread ruin than it did in either 1846 or 1857, because the capital in every department of manufacturing has been more than quadrupled since those years.

One leads to the other. The "cutting" of prices leads to the substitution of worthless goods—fraudulent imitations of the genuine medicine; dilutions of it, all sorts of cheap substitutes to make a larger profit. That's the reason the makers of Dr. Pierce's medicines object to the cutting of prices—and that's the reason they *prevent* it, on their medicines.

To protect the public from fraud and imposition, the *genuine guaranteed* medicines of Dr. R. V. Pierce are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:

Golden Medical Discovery (for the liver, blood and lungs), ... $1.00.
Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), ... $1.00.
Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), ... 25 cents.

But they're the *cheapest* medicines sold, for *you pay only for the good you get.* The money is refunded if they don't benefit or cure. Beware of spurious imitations or substitutes at lower prices than above.

DECLARED OFF.

The Switchmen's Strike Ended at Midnight.

ASSISTANCE WAS REFUSED.

Other Organizations Declined to Lend their Aid—An Unequal Contest Abandoned—The Militia can Now go Home.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—11:00 P. M.—A four-hour conference was held this afternoon between Grand-master Sweeney, Grand-master Wilkinson, Grand-master Sargent and Grand-chief Clarke. After leaving the conference, Grand-master Sweeney and Local-master Moriarity of the switchmen called together the members of the committee that has been conducting the strike and it was before long reported that at 11 p. m. a statement would be ready. As early as 10:30 there was a camp of newspaper men on the fourth floor of the Genesee hotel, before the door of room 163, the quarters that have been the home of the switchmen's chief during his stay in Buffalo. Shortly before 11 o'clock the door was opened and the waiting throng entered. The statement of the end of the strike, made verbally by the grand master, was in substance as follows:

"The duly authorized committee have declared the strike off at midnight and I have sanctioned their decision. Five hundred and fifteen switchmen cannot cope with twelve big railway corporations and 8000 militia and succeed. We have made a strong fight and have lost." When asked if he had anything to say in regard to the failure of the other organizations to come to the aid of the switchmen, Sweeney replied: "Let them speak for themselves, I have nothing to say." As other questions were about to be asked Mr. Sweeney, a member of the committee which the grand master had been consulting created a small-sized sensation by saying: "I want to say right here that the brakemen, trainmen and firemen refused to give us any help. My name is Barrett, and you can say I said so." During this brief but emphatic speech Mr. Sweeney and others present tried to keep the indignant brother quiet, but he had his say. When asked to give his views on the possibility that the present strike may lead to a renewal of the federation of railway employees, Mr. Sweeney declined to say anything further, in this respect following the lead of other executives, who when asked the same question after the afternoon conference simply stated that the future was not discussed. As soon as the news began to spread over the city, which it did very rapidly in spite of the storm, there was general rejoicing. The immediate withdrawal of the troops is not expected, as it will take more or less time for a complete restoration of quiet and cessation of the guerrilla-like attacks to which nonunion men and soldiers have been subjected.

Master-workman Sweeney Assaulted.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—At ten minutes of 11 o'clock, at the corner of Swan and Maine streets a crowd of switchmen surrounded Master-workman Sweeney, demanding that he declare a strike from New York to Chicago. Words ensued and Switchman Quinn of the Nickel Plate yards struck Mr. Sweeney a furious blow, knocking him down. Blood flowed in a stream from Mr. Sweeney's nose. Quinn got his leader's head against a telegraph pole and punched and pounded him until pulled away. Great excitement prevails.

Mr. Sweeney had his wounds dressed in a drug store. A number of strikers assembled on the sidewalk in front of the place and threatened to do further violence to the grand master. Sweeney was frightened and the police dispersed the crowd.

A bitter feeling against Sweeney has developed among the strikers, who consider that they have been duped and betrayed by him. One of them states that Sweeney had given the men no chance to get their places back again. If he had given them an inkling that he intended to declare the strike off, the men say they would have had a chance to see their former employers and make terms with them, but declaring the strike off at midnight gave them no chance.

"Sweeney had better get out of town, and get out quick," was the remark of one man.

Troops Moving Homeward.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—The troops have begun to move homeward. Orders were issued at military headquarters this morning the effect of which will be to send home about 1500 of the troops. Adjutant-general Porter said: "We will send no more troops away until we are sure that they will not be needed."

Another serious case of shooting by the military occurred to-day. Michael Broderick, a boy 17 years old, was throwing stones at some of the soldiers of the Twenty-second regiment. He would not surrender when told to but started to run. A soldier shot him probably fatally wounding him.

AN OFFICIAL ORDER.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, August 25.

Adjutant-general Porter, New York Militia:

The necessity of the presence of the State militia here having ceased, I respectfully request that the troops be withdrawn. I desire to express to you on behalf of our citizens and myself our thanks for the prompt assistance of yourself and those under your command. Yours respectfully,

(Signed.) AUGUST BECK, Sheriff.

General Porter agreed with the sheriff that a reduction of the force could safely be made and issued orders to that effect. The remainder of the troops will be withdrawn as rapidly as possible.

How Strikers May Go Back.

BUFFALO, Aug 26.—A visit was made this morning to the various offices of the railroad on which a strike recently occurred and the question was asked whether the companies would reinstate their old men. The reply invariably was that the men would not be taken back in a body. Some of them would not be taken back under any circumstances, and the others could get back only under the conditions governing new men. If any of them made application for work the application would be filed and considered in due time, the same as the application of unknown men.

Alabama Miners Indignant.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 25.—Last night about 12 o'clock Sheriff George Morrow received a call from G. W. Shirley, warden of the Coalburg prison asking for 100 men. He wanted them presumably for the purpose of protecting the convicts. The posse was organized immediately on receipt of the telegram, but before the sheriff and men left the courthouse a second telegram was received to the effect that all was quiet for the night and that trouble might be expected to-day. It has been known for some weeks past that the miners in this section were growing sore over the convict lease system which is now in vogue throughout the Birmingham district and the trouble has been anticipated.

CAMP NOTES.

There are Five Stamp Mills in Operation at Cripple Creek.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Aug. 25.—The Mundo Mining company will commence the shipping of mica within thirty days. Edison of New York and leading electric plants of the East have passed on the value and quantity of the mica and pronounced it better than any of twenty imported samples on which a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem is paid.

W. L. Smith, who has two miners doing assessment work on some claims on the Canon City road, about three miles south of Lawrence, came into town this evening. He reports that an occupied cabin, which was used by his men as a cooking room, was broken into the 16th inst. and a twenty-five pound sack of flour almost full, and a small piece of bacon weighing about two pounds, a quilt and pair of cuff buttons were stolen. The murdered man who was found some ten miles further south on the road on the 22d inst. had a sack of flour, bacon and quilt which may be the articles stolen from the cabin.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Aug. 25.—There are at present five mills in active operation in the Cripple Creek district and four more will be added to the active list within a month. The mill on the Cripple Creek placer started up yesterday. The Gold King will ship thirty tons of sacked ore to Denver to-morrow.

McDaniels is still in custody here. He expressed surprise at being arrested on a warrant sworn out by Sawyer and denies having received any money from him or having been concerned in any robbery whatever.

A Hunting Party Murdered.

DENISON, TEX., Aug. 21.—Conductor Reams of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas brought news to this city yesterday to the effect that a hunting party, composed of four young men, had been found murdered on the banks of Caney creek, in the Indian territory. Papers found on one of the men indicated that his name was Cherrie, and that he traveled for the Willimantic Thread company of Connecticut. There was nothing to tell who committed the deed, but the purpose evidently was robbery, as all of their valuables were missing.

A Labor Commissioner Surrenders.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 21.—Charles T. Alleman, assistant commissioner of mines and labor, passed through the city this morning from Nashville to Coal Creek, where he surrendered to General Carnes. He gave bond for his appearance from day to day.

Finding of a copy of a telegram sent by Commissioner Ford to Governor Buchanan last Thursday was the text of to-day's sensation. In this message Ford informed the governor that the warden of the branch prison at Coal Creek was willing to surrender convicts on the following day. Ford's attorneys claim that the message is an answer to one from the governor asking him to request the warden to surrender and that if he has done anything of a criminal nature it has been at the instance of his superior.

Ford says that when the warden agreed to surrender the convicts, Lieut. P. G. Fyffe, in temporary charge of the garrison, sent him (the warden) word to the effect that he would turn the Gatling gun loose on the convicts and guard the minute they came out and immediately kill everyone. Fyffe's ultimatum was the immediate cause of the miners making the attack on the fort when two of its defenders were killed.

The Fight with the Brocks.

GRAND JUNCTION, Aug. 25.—The following particulars were received here to-day in regard to the killing of part of the Brock gang at Westwater, Utah. From this it will be seen that only two men were killed, but a third was fatally wounded, so much so that three coffins were ordered. For some time bad blood has existed between Capt. W. E. Davis and others in that vicinity. One C. C. Brock was arrested about two years ago for cattle stealing, but was discharged on a technicality. He has still been suspected of stealing, and Captain Davis has carried his Winchester all summer, expecting to run afoul of Brock and his gang. Some petty depredations were committed on Davis' premises and suspicion at once fell upon the Brocks. Davis followed the evidence until convinced, and then induced neighbors to go with him to Brock's house. When they approached, Brock and party fell upon Davis with clubs. Davis is a powerful man and kept them from doing him serious injury, and constantly warned them to desist. They crowded him closer and he opened on them with his Winchester. Two of the number were killed outright and a third was shot in the head and will probably die. The wounded man is said to be Brock, but the names of the killed have not reached here yet.

Davis went to Moab, Utah, this morning and surrendered to the sheriff. It is said that he has killed several men before, but always in self defense.

Congressmen Renominated.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Bellamy Storer and John H. Caldwell were renominated for congress to-day by the Republicans of the First and Second districts.

Horse Thieves Arrested.

GREELEY, COLO., Aug. 25.—Marshal Camp to-day arrested two men who stole a span of horses and wagon from a farmer at Lone Tree about seven miles from here. One of the men has his arm in a sling from the effects of a bullet wound. It is thought these are the men who attempted to hold up the Denver Pacific train on the night of the 18th. It will be remembered that one of the would-be robbers was wounded by a passenger.

A Young Mexican Killed.

DEL NORTE, COLO., Aug.—It is reported here that Juan D. Montoya, a prominent young Mexican of this vicinity, was shot and his companion killed at the head of the San Juan river a day or so ago. No details of the shooting have yet been learned but a party of Mexicans have started out to investigate the matter.

Bidwell is Willing.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—John Bidwell of California has written a formal letter of acceptance of the nomination as candidate for president on the Prohibition ticket.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An American Consul Briefly Imprisoned.

A PROMPT APOLOGY GIVEN.

Special Precautions are Taken Against the Cholera at American Ports—Ravages of the Plague in Hamburg—Sale of an Island.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Central News sends by mail an account of the arrest and maltreatment on last Friday of Francis MacNutt, secretary United States legation under Mr. Grubb and since the latter's departure United States charge d'affaires. The correspondent tried to send the account by telegraph on Saturday, but the censors both in Madrid and San Sebastian refused to pass it. On Friday, while out walking in San Sebastian, Mr. McNutt entered a public toilet room, but found it so offensive that he retired from it at once. As he stood outside a detective in plain clothes came up and reproved him for his conduct. Mr. McNutt excused himself on the plea that the interior of the toilet room was unbearably filthy. The detective replied impudently and demanded Mr. McNutt's name and address. Thinking the man to be a swindler, Mr. McNutt refused to give either. The detective then approached him menacingly as if to strike him. Mr. McNutt struck out, knocked the detective down and drew his revolver. The detective shouted for help; several policemen responded, and Mr. McNutt was arrested. Mr. McNutt made no resistance. At the police station he presented his card, explaining who he was, and demanded that the keeper of the hotel in which he stopped be summoned to confirm his story. The police jeered at him and refused to consider his request. The warden then led him to a large cell, full of thieves, tramps and drunkards and locked him in it. On his way to the cell the warden struck Mr. McNutt three times and after getting him inside, clubbed him severely. After two hours' confinement Mr. McNutt was released. The warden refused to apologize and gave Mr. McNutt to understand that he might consider himself lucky to get away so soon. As soon as the news of the affair reached the foreign office, the minister called upon Mr. McNutt and offered full satisfaction. The detective, the warden and two policemen were dismissed. Mr. McNutt upon learning that one of the policemen had a large family requested that he be reinstated and this was done.

Quarantine Regulations in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The quarantine officials at this port are busy preparing to prevent any importation of cholera from any of the European countries. Orders have been given by the commissioners to have the fever steamer Samuel Carlton ready for hospital use in the lower bay as soon as required. There are five vessels due this week from Hamburg, where cholera is now raging. These ships have about 2000 emigrants aboard. They will be detained at quarantine and thoroughly examined. The French line steamship La Touraine which left Havre last Sunday is due here on Saturday. As cholera is also reported at Havre, the vessel will be duly subjected to quarantine regulations on her arrival. Nothing has as yet been done at the Ellis Island immigrant station towards preventing the introduction of cholera by immigrants but the physicians in charge will keep a sharp lookout for any symptoms among the newly arrived.

The Cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Aug. 24.—The newspapers here have been affected by the cholera scare and their reports concerning the disease contain more or less exaggeration. The official statistics show that during the period between Aug. 18 and yesterday there were 219 cases of suspected cholera reported. Of this number seventy-five of the patients died. To-day the heat is oppressive despite a heavy thunder storm. All shops where disinfectants are sold are besieged by crowds of people clamoring for the various preventives. Many of the shopkeepers have sold out every ounce of their disinfectants. Despite the anxiety that is everywhere prevalent, business is progressing as usual.

RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE.

HAMBURG, Aug. 24.—Up to this evening there have been 210 undisputed cases of Asiatic cholera in this city, seventy of them have been fatal. There have moreover been over 200 cases which were said to be cholerine, but believed to have been of the genuine Asiatic type. About sixty-five of these have been fatal. The hospitals and morgues in the city are filled. The most cholera cases are among the poor, who are unable to give the patients proper treatment. The ambulances are in constant use. On account of the extreme heat and drought the Elbe is exceptionally low and consequently the water has been polluted by sewerage to an unusual extent. The city officials have published a warning to citizens that the Elbe water is dangerously impure and should not be drunk. The water should be boiled several minutes before using. The citizens are warned, however, that the pureness of the drinking water is no guarantee against the disease. Friends of hospital patients are instructed not to visit them during illness, nor to make any effort to assist in preparing the bodies for burial. After stricken persons are removed to hospitals all the clothing and bed linen which have been used about them must be either burned or sent to a disinfecting establishment. All persons nursing cholera patients are informed that they must disinfect their hands regularly, with special care before meals. Friends of the dead are advised to abstain from participation in the funeral services, those who nevertheless follow a body to the grave should under no circumstances enter the house in which the death has occurred. Physicians are urged, moreover, to report at once to the sanitary authorities every case of illness showing the slightest resemblance to cholera.

Although business here has decreased appreciably in consequence of the spread of the disease, there has been no thought of closing the bourse, and reports to that effect are canards.

In Altona there have been eighty cases of cholera and seventeen deaths. Wandsbek, a suburb of Hamburg, is also infected.

The Cholera at Antwerp.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Four deaths occurred at Antwerp to-day from cholera. The authorities at Antwerp deny that the disease is Asiatic cholera, but in view of the fact that Antwerp is largely a port of embarkation for Russian Jews going to the United States the denial is not generally accepted.

The Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—An official telegram from Havre shortly before midnight, states that there have been recorded to-day (Wednesday) forty-six cases of cholera and thirteen deaths. This dispatch has been withheld from the press. Two disinfecting engines have been sent on to Havre.

Reported Sale of an Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—News comes from Honolulu to-day by steamer that fresh excitement has been caused there by the rumored purchase of the island of Nyhan by England. At present the Hawaiian government is very short of funds, and a good round sum in cash would be very acceptable. The Honolulu Bulletin says: "Whether there be any truth or not in the rumored proposal to purchase the island of Nyhan to become a station for the British transpacific cable the mere fact that such a purchase is possible and that a fee simple proprietorship of an entire island of this group may be transferred to any foreign power, should arrest public attention, and especially that of the legislature, to enquire into the consequences that might follow such a sale if effected."

The Truth About English Politics.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In this week's Truth Henry Labouchere will publish a statement as regarding his exclusion from Mr. Gladstone's cabinet. The statement is substantially as follows: On August 15th an emissary from Carlton Gardens came to me. After a lengthy exordium, in which he dwelt on the mutual admiration felt by Mr. Gladstone and me and after explaining how in a monarchical country it is well to consider the wish of the monarch, he told me that I was one of Mr. Gladstone's chief difficulties. I was asked to write a letter saying that I did not wish to join his government as I thought I would be more useful below the gangway. I was informed that Mr. Gladstone would be always glad to consult with me on public matters. This letter I declined to write. I certainly understood that the queen in some way, direct or indirect, led Mr. Gladstone to arrive at the fact that my being one of his administration would not be pleasing to her. Assuming this to be true, I think it is to be regretted. I may not have seen eye to eye with her majesty but I always have regarded her as strongly constitutional. I interpret the constitution to mean that the queen selects the premier. Continuing, the statement says: "I interpret the constitution to mean that the queen selects the premier and leaves him free handed in the choice of his colleagues. I might or might not have accepted an office. I thank heaven, however, that my head and ears are safe under Queen Victoria. Radical approbation weighs more with me than that of all the kings and queens, lords and lickspittles in the universe. So that the good ship democracy sails prosperously into port, I care not whether my booth is in the officers quarter or the forecastle. If Jones or Jonah, it is all the same to me. If I thought being thrown overboard would render the success of the voyage more certain, I would go with pleasure—all the more as I can swim."

Labouchere then expresses the opinion that the Gladstone administration is hardly in harmony with the democracy. He does not blame Mr. Gladstone, but says that the "sons of the horseleach have been too much for him."

"Mr. Gladstone was insufficiently informed. The Liberal party is not what it was," Labouchere says. "If Mr. Gladstone had consulted the party more the chief lieutenants might have been quite different. After citing illustrations from Louis XVI's time of neglect by persons high in authority to keep pace with the liberalizing spirit of the times, and applying the same to British politics, Labouchere considers individually the members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet. Sir William Harcourt is the one in whom he has much confidence. John Morley is honest, he says, except in matters connected with the labor question. He is more likely to go down with the ship, however, than to rule the storm. Fowler should have been in the home office. Campbell Bannerman is pronounced to be the right man for the war office. "The subordinate offices," says Labouchere, "are filled with sucking young politicians." In conclusion Labouchere directs attention to his public record. For the last ten years, he says, he has taken a leading part in opposing parliament royal grants and in protesting against them. Henceforth is would be understood that the members of parliament or press who pursued such a course, did so at their sorrow.

CAMP NEWS.

Latest by Telegraph from the Cripple Creek Gold Fields.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Aug. 23.—The case of Mr. Stanley Jones, charged with an assault upon Clint Roudebush, was dismissed this afternoon by Justice Dickinson.

M. D. Sterrett has been served with a notice by Messrs. Roudebush and others to show cause why they should not be allowed to continue assessment work on the Deerhorn lode.

Deputy-sheriff Mooney received a telegram at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Sheriff Burchnell of Denver to arrest A. J. McDaniels on a charge of grand larceny. He was arrested at the Pueblo house in this town.

Great indignation is expressed among the miners as to the jumping of the Deerhorn lode on Globe Hill. Feeling is running very high on the subject.

Important news has just been received from McCours as to the discovery, at a depth of six feet, of a much higher grade of mineral. A new vein of quartz crossing the big lead has been found which also appears to be free milling.

Vice-president Purdy of the Rock Island was in the camp yesterday with his family.

Cherokee Cattle Troubles.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 24.—Sheriff Mason of county E telegraphs that he has seized 2500 head of Texas cattle being driven through the Cherokee strip and is after more. This is in accordance with instruction issued by Governor Seavey when the strip was opened. The settlers demand that the cattle be shot and trouble may result.

The Missing Steamer Safe.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 24.—The missing steamer Bay Queen landed her 800 passengers at her dock in this city at an early hour this morning. She was unable to reach New York in time to land her passengers and get them home again.

PANIC STRICKEN.

Europe Settles Down to a Fight With Cholera.

SANITARY MEASURES TAKEN.

Austria Greatly Alarmed—England and American Quarantines Ready—A Dangerous Ship Arrives at New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The government officials feel satisfied that they will be able to prevent the bringing of cholera into this country from Europe. They have taken, they say, every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. They still regard the situation as one requiring stringent methods and these, they believe, they have adopted. This afternoon a consultation was held between Secretary-of-state Foster and Assistant-secretary-of-the-treasury Spaulding. Later they sent for officials of the marine hospital bureau and discussed the question of an absolute quarantine of vessels plying between this country and the infected ports of Europe. It was not deemed necessary at this time to take such action, but it is more than likely that it will be done before many days.

There is at least one official who strongly urges an absolute quarantine, and he thinks it ought to be ordered at once. Speaking on this subject he said: "It is thirty-seven years since the United States has been visited by Asiatic cholera and those who remember it do not want another experience of the dreaded disease. No vessel should be allowed to enter an American port from any port where the cholera prevails and no question of inconvenience of tourists should enter into the matter. No vessel carrying rags or other material in which it is likely to be carried should be accepted from any port where the disease prevails; and, lastly, special details of health officers should be made to guard the entry of tramp steamers at every seaport. This, and this alone, in my opinion, will prevent the cholera from getting a hold in this country. It is not too late now to act but it may be so in a few days.

AN EXCESS OF DEATHS.

The Disease Continues to Spread in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The official cholera report shows that there were 174 new cases yesterday in excess of those reported on Tuesday, while the deaths were 84 in excess of those reported on the same day. Yesterday's totals according to the official figures were 5679 new cases and 2743 deaths.

A curious spell against cholera has been performed by the peasants of the village of Fili, a few miles outside of Moscow close to the historic spot where Suvorow held a council of war on the question of defending the town against Napoleon or abandoning it. Six maidens, led by two widows, dragged a plow at midnight around the village. A third widow bore the holy image before the plow. Superstition credits the ceremony with equal efficiency against cattle plague or cholera, neither of which evils, it is imagined, can cross the plow line.

The Servian government has voted 150,000 francs to be used for the erection of a hospital for contagious diseases and temporary shelter for those attacked by the cholera. At all ports on the Servian Danube the entry of goods of Russian manufacture is prohibited.

A CASE IN BERLIN.

Extraordinary Precautions to Prevent a General Epidemic.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—There are serious fears that the cholera has broken out in this city. The wife of a merchant named Landrock, living at 20 Golden Strasse, died at midnight last night with symptoms of Asiatic cholera. The case is being investigated.

At a conference of leading medical men held yesterday the opinion was unanimously expressed that an epidemic of cholera was unlikely. It was suggested, however, that everybody should take three drops of muriatic acid daily in a tumbler of water, and that great care should be taken to keep flies away from the food. The authorities on the frontier have been admonished to redouble their precautions against the admission of persons or articles suspected of infection, and everywhere the local sanitary officials are displaying the utmost vigilance.

The president of the Berlin police has made it known through the press that doctors and heads of families are bound instantly to report all cases of illness suspected to be cholera so long as the epidemic shall continue. As letters and papers from Russia are not disinfected, as they were during former epidemics, persons receiving such things from places where the cholera prevails are advised to burn them as soon as possible and to take care to cleanse their hands thoroughly.

ENGLAND ALARMED.

The Lancet Regards an Outbreak There as Extremely Probable.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Everybody is talking about the cholera and the chances of the scourge invading Great Britain. The newspapers are beginning to publish so-called remedies, every fad being given full publicity. These, and the dispatches contained in the news columns of the papers, have a tendency to create public alarm and neutralize any effect which might otherwise be produced by the calm tone of the editorials of the leading journals, in which the avoidance of worry and apprehension is urged, while the taking of all reasonable precaution is also advised.

The Lancet takes a pessimistic view of the situation. This is regarded by many as a significant fact, as The Lancet is recognized as a very weighty authority on matters of this kind. It must be admitted, too, that The Lancet has constantly predicted just what has occurred in connection with the present march of cholera. It uttered its first warnings when the epidemic had hardly reached sufficient proportions in the east to attract general attention. These warnings have been reiterated at every step of the disease westward. The true nature of the disease from which Paris suffered for a time was also exposed by The Lancet, and it was largely due to this exposure that the French government awoke to action and succeeded in stamping out the plague before it had reached a formidable stage in the French capital. The paper now takes the ground that there is ground to expect the advent of cholera in England. The duty of the hour is to prepare for the invasion as if its coming were assured. For this reason The Lancet advises the immediate opening of training schools for cholera nurses. Unless this training is begun at once, it says, we are likely to find ourselves in the grasp of the epidemic without a staff of nurses capable of attending the sick. The paper declares that the ordinary nurses cannot deal properly with cholera patients. A special training is required. In giving its reason for predicting the entrance of the disease into England, The Lancet argues that the rapidity with which the infection has traveled by the aid of German railways carrying Russian emigrants to the North sea, has brought us face to face with a type of the disease having all the virulence of the Asiatic form. In former years the situation was different. The present state of the case is far more serious than if the disease had reached a point as near England as Hamburg after a longer period of travel and over a longer route. In the latter circumstances the malady would lose some of its violent characteristics en route. Now we are apt to find persons leaving Hamburg apparently well, and arriving well in England, insuring their passage of quarantine and yet falling ill immediately afterward. According to The Lancet the chief hope of limiting the spread of the disease, in view of these features of the situation, lies in the vigilance and energy of local sanitary officials.

The health officers at Gravesend are boarding every vessel arriving from continental ports and every precaution that can be devised is in operation, but as yet no suspicious case has been discovered among passengers or crew.

A Fertile Field for Cholera.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The condition of many of the Jewish emigrants who pass through the city is such that should cholera break out among them it would find a fertile field for its spread. The Jewish commissioners here state that within a month 1000 Jewish refugees from Russia have passed through Paris, most of whom were on their way to the United States. Those who have recently arrived here have been in a most filthy condition. The places where they passed the night were made so dirty by their occupation that it was found necessary to thoroughly disinfect the premises after they had left.

German Troops Affected.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—Considerable excitement has been caused among the military authorities by the appearance of cholera among the troops. Three cases of the disease and one death have occurred in a regiment that was temporarily quartered here. To prevent the spread of the disease among the soldiers, the regiment has been ordered to leave Hamburg. They will proceed to some point in the interior where a close watch for the appearance of the disease will be kept on them. They will remain isolated until all danger of their spreading the infection is over.

So many warnings have been given of the danger of turning in water that thousands of people have abandoned its use as a beverage, quenching their thirst with beer and light wines. Lime juice and lemons are also in demand. Yesterday there were eighty-two cases of the disease reported and the deaths amounted to thirty-one.

The steamship service between Hamburg and the Island of Heligoland has been suspended in consequence of the cholera here.

Cholera Spreading in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—Yesterday new cases were 174 in excess of those reported on Tuesday, while the deaths were eighty-four in excess of those reported on the same day. Yesterday's total according to the official figures were 5679 new cases and 2743 deaths. The disease is spreading in this city but the people now show little concern about it.

Alarm in Vienna.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The greatest alarm prevails here over the expected exodus of residents of Hamburg to Carlsbad, Marienbad and Granzenbad. Health commissioners are being stationed at all the frontier stations, where travelers will be examined and disinfected.

A Steamer in Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The steamer Italia arrived with eighty-two steerage passengers, all of whom were well, having been under observation for fourteen days before embarkation. The baggage of all passengers was subjected to a thorough disinfection by live steam, followed by a powerful combustion of sulphur. The Italia is the first of the German steamships leaving an infected port. She sailed from Stettin Aug. 8th with eighty-two steerage passengers, but no cabin passengers. The steerage passengers were from the cholera infected district and the United States consul had cabled this fact to Secretary Foster. The health officer of the port was promptly notified and was prepared to detain the vessel and disinfect the passengers and baggage before disembarkation.

Hamburg Authorities Blamed.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—The papers here which have been accused of greatly exaggerating the situation turn on the authorities to-day and attack them for persistently denying the presence in Hamburg of Asiatic cholera until the violence of the outbreak made concealment no longer possible. They claim that if the authorities had admitted at the start that the disease was true cholera sanitary measures could have been enforced that would have prevented the spread of the disease to the extent which it has now reached.

Officially Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The United States consul at Hamburg cabled to the state department this morning as follows: "Hamburg authorities admit to-day that Asiatic cholera has been in Hamburg since August 18. All vessels and their baggage leaving Hamburg after that date ought to be disinfected in New York. Up to the 23rd of August 291 cases and seventy-five deaths occurred. The Hamburg steamship line is complying with the instructions of the treasury circular of July 8. Cable if, and how long, quarantine will be imposed."

Canada Endangered.

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—The provincial authorities have addressed a communication to the Dominion government calling attention to the danger of cholera infection by means of the Hamburg-American line steamers plying between here and Hamburg and asking that quarantine regulations be enforced.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

WINCHESTER WONDERS

SOME OLD CATHEDRAL TOWNS—V.

Royal Winchester, the Ancient Seat of British, Norman and Saxon Royalty. Its Famous Norman Cathedral a Mausoleum for Prelates, Potentates and Princes—Quaint City Scenes.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar L. Wakeman.]

WINCHESTER, England, Aug. 8.—Perhaps the best place, for a time, to muse upon the ancient city of Winchester and its historic surroundings is the summit of St. Giles' hill, which, within the borough bounds, rises high above the roofs of the city, almost within a stone's throw of the east window of its mighty cathedral.

Roundabout this lovely Hampshire valley, threaded by the gleaming Itchen, beloved haunt of Izaak Walton, is a wondrous wreath of story, dim and legendary. Over to the north is Silchester, an exhaustless mine of Roman remains, within whose walls the usurper Constantine was invested with the purple, and legend has it that King Arthur there received his crown. Near it is Basing, site of one of the loftiest castles of early England. A little nearer Winchester still is Ocham, birthplace of the famous old grammarian, William Lily.

To the northeast, at Andover, Anlaf the Dane promised King Ethelred never to recommence hostilities against the English. Just below this is Danebury hill, with its famous Roman encampment. Just west of you is the sleepy hamlet of King Sombourn, where John of Gaunt had his old time palace. At the same distance to the east, near Bresford, are the great Wykeham estates. And near by, to the south, is Romsey, with its quaintest old abbey church in England and the New Forest depths, where the arrow from Tyrrel's bow pierced the heart of William Rufus, England's second Norman king.

If you were standing on this side of St. Giles on an autumn morning the dream of the city below would recall a quaint old scene of 300 or 500 years ago, for the spot was the site of one of the most wonderful fairs in all the world of that antique time. It was famous St. Giles' fair. The whole plateau of the hill was covered by a second town, shut in by a high wooden palisade. By a royal edict all trade was not only stopped in Winchester itself, but in all other towns within a radius of seven leagues.

All this quaint forerunner of international exhibitions there was a "Piepowder court," having rule over the dusty shanties, peddlers and mountebanks, the *pieds poudrés*, and to this court of quick invitation and rapid disposal came all fair folk delinquents. At the end of the long and dusty day the mesha rose forth from the court pavilion and issued proclamation that all business must cease and stalls be closed. So the citizens withdrew, leaving the pilgrims, all town silent and lightless, save for the twinkling here and there of wick in lamp or mortar, the only fire allowable within the precincts of the mart from sunrise to sunrise. This most famous of Englands old time fairs was continued until a quarter of a century ago. Then, as Dean Kitchin writes, "As the city grew stronger and the fair weaker it sailed down St. Giles' hill and entered the town, where its noisy ghost still holds revel once a year."

All this was very long ago, but the wise old annalists count this antiquity as nothing. One can go with them, if not in a faith still, with pleasant curiosity, a long way back of this once famous English fair. They will tell you that Winchester is perhaps the oldest city in Britain. They point to St. Catharine's hill, over there just at the southeast edge of the city, still plainly disclosing the fortified camp of Vespasian, who conquered the place from Belga, whence its Roman name, Venta Belgarum.

Far, far beyond these they have seen with clear historic eyes. They will tell you in all seriousness that Winchester was founded 802 years before the Christian era. That would be 153 years before the founding of Rome, or a matter of 2,785 years ago! A king of ancient Britain, Hudor Bonus Hudibras, is said to have been the royal founder, and it was his son, Bladud, who built and enriched with the incandescent valuables of Minerva the fine old Somersetshire city of Bath.

Some things about Troya, Winchester's antiquity rival. History are easy enough to know with exactitude, and they, mellow the long perspective of the rare old town charmingly, invest every gray old stone of the place with wonderful associative interest and give to every tone of the large old cathedral bells the thrilling voice of a richly storied past.

Julius Caesar visited the city B. C. 54, and the Emperor Vespasian a few years later occupied it and built walls, vestiges of which remain. For the next 500 years Winchester was celebrated for its magnificent embroideries for the imperial court, examples of which remain. Egbert, the first king of all England, was crowned here, and established a sort of empire with subkings under him, out of which came the English monarchial and nobility systems of today.

The first English guild of merchants was established here in 856. The wise laws of Alfred were made here, the first great survey of the kingdom was completed here, and in the scriptorium of the very cathedral you will now find in Winchester, in 856 was done that wonderful specimen of Winchester illumination known as the "Golden Book of Edgar." The first standard measures ever possessed by England were ordered and made here under edict of King Edgar, and you will find these identical measures in the Winchester museum at the Guildhall.

Over there in that turreted structure which now frowns over the western gate of High street, or rather in the great hall of its oldest portion, lived William the Conqueror and all the Angevin kings.

Henry I of Scotland and Matilda were married here. Coeur de Lion was royally received here after his sore captivity. Henry III was born in the castle, and all the Edwards held court here. Henry V received the French embassadors here and in Winchester Henry VI planned Eton college near Wykeham's school, which, still one of the most interesting of British collegiate scenes here today just as it then stood against the southern edge of the very cathedral close. Here Mary received Philip and their unfortunate nuptials were concluded, while the great structure now standing beside the east end and used as the Royal barracks was built by Charles II, though he never lived to see it completed, as a sumptuous residence for himself and "pretty Nell" Gwynne.

And so on and on the grim old story runs. But by and by the dark masses of verdure, the square Norman tower and the ridge of the mighty nave rising above the banks of early limes and the peninsula formed by the vagrant Itchen, covered with sward and flowers, tempts you down by winding paths from St. Giles' hill, and you are soon standing beside the ancient city Cross.

You are now in the center of Winchester in high street. You suddenly recall the curious fact that in all but one of these old cathedral towns you have found a high street. It mattered not whether it were high or low. High street had been ever since there had been an English tongue. Every place of interest to be seen is only a few moments' walk on or off this old familiar street.

All about are half timbered houses, projecting story over story into the market place, and you wonder how long before from sheer age they will tumble, red roofs first, over into the clean, cool space below. Quaint shops are pinched in between staid old mansions. Bandboxes of inns spread the gray facades with gilt and color. Worn steps, scrubbed mercilessly and washed white, lead into tiny vestibules gay with gleaming brass knockers and rare old colored glass.

Just there to the right is a wynd, or close, grayer, more a medley of gables, overhanging roofs and protruding windows than the narrow street where you are standing. It is mossy old Minster street. You saunter into its shadows. At its southern end is an inviting vista of foliage and light. You will find more gray heads here than in any other equal distance in England. Gray old men and gray old women silently sit musing over gray old wares in their gray old shops.

It is also startlingly suggestive of age and decay that you hasten on. Suddenly one side of the shadowy passageway stops short, and there before you is one of the sweet old sights in England. It is the great cathedral, close surrounded by ivy mantled Tudor and Jacobean houses, its area threaded and silvered by the vagrant Itchen stream, masses of limes rising here and there above, and the cathedral of royal Winchester, showing in patches and bits, just hinting of its grand proportions through the rifts of luxuriant lime tree leaves.

From where you stand, storing the scene in your memory an avenue of limes, rivaling the famous walk in Trinity gardens, Cambridge, leads diagonally across the close to the cathedral's entrance beneath its great west window. To the left, across the wide reach of sward, are a few straggling graves. To the right fewer still rise white against the green. The foliage of the overhanging limes is so dense that you cannot see the sky. Among the leaves at this time of the year is a wealth of sweet smelling yellow green flowers. It is wonderfully still here. Now and again a withered blossom fluttering to the stone walk, or a robin or blackbird hopping soberly in and out among the moss covered graves, a most startles you.

As you proceed down the large avenue the gray breaks through the green. The north transept is first partially unveiled. Then the wide, low tower, the entire vast west front, the long range of pinnacled buttresses to the north of the nave and the roofs of the bishop's palace and deanery to the south are gradually disclosed, and at the right is a most ancient wall, penetrated by a low arched entrance which in former times gave subterranean passage to the royal palace. Study it all, so little or long as you may, your whole being is filled and thrilled by its majesty, beauty and repose.

Antiquity surrounds the beginning of Christianity at Winchester. The cathedral existed under Normans and Saxons, Danes and Britons, and Pendragon, as nearly every particular site you will find it to say this cathedral has stood since 980, or upward of 1,000 years, while the earlier cathedral church on the site of the present structure was founded and endowed 1,358 years ago. Winchester having been royal Winchester hundreds of years before London was more than a marshy fishing village, the colossal exterior and royal interior, as well as the vast number and architectural splendor of its royal and ecclesiastic sepulchers and monuments, are at once accounted for.

On entering the cathedral and taking a position under the great west window, you find nave, choir and vault simply a majestic study in mellow and subdued gray. The tremendous proportions of the columns—they are twelve feet in diameter, the distance between them or the intercommunication being only about two diameters of the columns—are so great that there is not a break in the ceiling on either side save right away along the southern tier, where stands Bishop Wykeham's noble chantry and tomb, through the entire length of nave and choir the greatest of any cathedral in England.

The nave columns and vault and the choir seem to focus in one far, high, tremulous flame of light in the upper visible portion of the east window, above the marble altar screen. The space is so vast, the proportions so perfect, the Norman work so splendid in its massive simplicity, even where modified by transition and early English work, the admission of light so equable, that even the dark oaken choir screen sinks into place and depth of color only in overfitting shadow, even serving to strengthen the effect of the marvelous altar white but as in the east window's mellowed rose.

Clearly the distinguishing features of Winchester cathedral are structural vastness, massiveness, simplicity and repose. Strongest marked features of detail are overornamentation of the Lady Chapel, particularly in the windows; the bold and airy flying buttresses that stretch over the side aisles supporting the upper walls; the rich open battlement surmounting these walls; the unusual chamber or tribune erected for ministers in ancient times over the western extremity of the north aisle; the shortness, vastness and solidity of the great tower, and the location of the latter immediately over the choir instead of over the space approaching it, as in most other cathedrals.

The cathedral is the richest in chantries and chapels of any I have ever seen. Their great number and marvelous richness of ornamentation are accentuated from the massiveness and simplicity of their structural surroundings. Historically no sacred edifice in England can boast such wealth of treasure, if it may be so regarded, in the mortuary remains of ancient kings and prelates. The tomb of William Rufus is in the center of the choir. Upon the tops of the singed sanctuary screens are six mortuary chests. In one lie the bones of Kynegils and Kenwalch. In another rest Kings Egbert and Kenulph. A third holds the bones of Rufus, Canute, Queen Emma, who trod the nine plowshares unscathed, and of Bishops Wina and Alwyn.

A fourth is a "promiscuous" collection of what was left of the remains of kings, princes and prelates after the sacrilegious barbarism of the year 1642. In a fifth reposes King Edmund, and in the sixth lies Hardecanute, "a man of marvelous strength, who governed the country of the Britons." Hosts more there are of greater greatness and glory; but amid all these splendid chantries, cenotaphs and tombs there is just one spot in Winchester cathedral where I love to sit and muse and dream. That is in Prior Silkstede's chapel. There the southern sunlight, filtering through the tiny colored panes of the ancient windows, seems to leave a glow and blessing upon the slab that covers the grave of gentle Izaak Walton.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

FOUND A LOST CITY.

PROFESSOR HORSFORD'S SUCCESSFUL EXPLORATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

He Discovers the Site of the Sixteenth Century City of Norumbega on the Banks of the Charles River—Footprints of Early Scandinavian Explorers.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Many people have heard of Norumbega only through reading Whittier's poem of that name. In the introduction to it are these words of explanation:

Norumbega, or Norumbegue, is the name given by early French fishermen and explorers to a fabulous country south of Cape Breton, first discovered by Verazzani in 1524. It was supposed to have a magnificent city of the same name on a great river, probably the Penobscot. The site of this barbaric city is laid down on a map published at Antwerp in 1570.

Long before this poem was written—about sixty-six years ago—an eight-year-old boy named Eben Norton Horsford, living in Moscow, N. Y., heard from his mother's lips the tale of the lost city of Norumbega, its wealth and beauty and power. The fairy story made a deep impression on the lad, but with other childhood memories it was laid aside for years. Meantime the boy grew in knowledge as well as stature, became an authority in science and taught and studied for years, finally becoming Rumford professor of applied sciences in Harvard university, and making his permanent home in Cambridge, Mass. During this time an acquaintance with distinguished Scandinavian people and a love for the sagas of the Norsemen aroused a desire to find the lost city. Professor Horsford had become possessed of wealth as well as knowledge, lacking either of the two he could not have pursued his investigations.

Having both he spared no pains to secure books and proofs at any cost of time or money. He says: "Much of my interest in the subject has been largely the outgrowth of a mere name. Old Bull, in whose genius I am a devotee, we all have spoken." Also: "No one has written more than any other we are indebted for keeping the story of Norumbega alive. Rev. Dr. De Costa, at that time editor of the American Magazine of History, wrote and published a few years ago the most fascinating story of the lost City of New England. His conviction, however, like that of Champlain and all other personal explorers except Allefonce and Verrazzani, was that if the ruins of the city were ever to be anywhere found they would be on the Penobscot."

Professor Horsford testifies that every inch of the Penobscot has been examined, but no traces of the city could be found. He could not make the statements of the sagas agree with that locality. The failure spurred him on to ascertain where the old fort of Norumbega and the city similarly named were, and his search show was very exciting. One of the clews was the discovery in a manuscript left by Allefonce in 1588 that there were two Cape Bretons, and that Cape Ann was the southern Cape Breton. From the sagas Norumbega had been determined to be between Cape Breton (Cape Ann) and Cape Carenas (Cape Cod).

When Professor Horsford had decided where the old fort ought to be he drove to the spot at the junction of the Charles river with Stony brook, and there found the remains of extensive walls and ditches. This was in 1889. Four years later a tower was completed there, built by him to commemorate the discovery. Over the tablet in its wall is a Scandinavian talcon (the symbol of sovereignty in peace and) about to alight with a new world in its talons. Mr. Whittier sent regrets that he could not be present at the unveiling of the tablet and wrote:

"That Scandinavians visited New England and attempted a settlement there nearly a dozen years before Columbus is no longer a matter of doubt. It is not supposed that the famed city of Norumbega was on the Penobscot when I wrote my poem some years ago, but I am glad to think of it as on the Charles, in our own Massachusetts. Any discovery of traces of that early settlement at the head of Stony brook and at Watertown is a matter of great archological interest, and the memorial tower and tablet may well emphasize the importance of that discovery."

But the site of the wonderful city and of the ancient Vinland where Leif Ericson settled were still unknown. The Allefonce manuscript located the Norumbega river in the 44th degree and said, "It is a deep river, at its mouth full of islands which stretch out ten or twelve leagues into the sea." The Charles river only answers to this description. The final clew was obtained from a paragraph in a saga of Thorfinn Karlsefin, referring to something made of mosurr wood from Vinland. A study of mosurr or mazer wood revealed the fact that it was the burrs growing on certain kinds of trees, as oak, birch, hickory, maple, etc. The story of the sagas showed that household articles were made of it, and that the blocks were floated down to where they were shipped across the seas, for mazer wood was an important article of commerce. To obtain the blocks required canals or ditches; to dig them there must be wharves or landing places.

In 1889 Professor Horsford made a communication to the president and council of the American Geographical society in which he said that Watertown, where they were then in session, was the site of the city of Norumbega, and that Cambridge was within the ancient Vinland where he had found traces of Leif Ericson's house and many other interesting remains. In this communication he said:

"I do not deduce the mazer industry from the presence of the dam at Watertown, but I deduce the dam and seaport and docks and wharves as essential to the mazer industry revealed in the sagas. All these are remains of the ancient seaport of Norumbega. This was the sight pictured on so many ancient maps as the head of tidewater on the river that flowed through a lake to the sea, the home of Thorfinn, a small and locked bay, sandy beach and fresh air—the ancient Boston Bacquaye."

Watertown, a very old place, lies adjacent to Cambridge. The dam referred to is there, built, as Professor Horsford proves, before the time of Winthrop, the leader of the Massachusetts Bay colony. The city contains the oldest grist mill used continuously for that purpose in the United States. It was set up in 1633 at the latest and is still in operation. There are walls built of stone without mortar, wharves and the dam, all in good preservation after the lapse of almost 300 years.

"The region around here is full of evidences of the Norse settlers, if people would only see them," says Professor Horsford. He himself has all faith in his discoveries, but his attitude is that of a person willing to have any mistakes or errors pointed out. He has expended money in the accumulation of a fine library of Norse and early geographical literature in erecting the Norse tower and in publishing several books with elaborate maps and pictures, besides many pamphlets. Two important books are "The Landfall of Leif Erikson" and "The Discovery of the Ancient City of Norumbega."

The site of Leif's house he locates on the Charles river, a short distance from the contagious ward of the Cambridge hospital, in the vicinity of what has long been known as Gerry's landing. There is little trace of a landing now, but the name still clings to it. The present Lowell mansion, so long the home of the poet, was the old Gerry house, and is not far away. There are, besides the site of Leif's house, traces of other houses, dish pits—depressions of ground into which the dishes would come at high tide, being left as prey to the Norsemen when it receded—dams, canals and a large amphitheater in Belmont, near Mount Auburn cemetery, where can be seen terraces that were probably once seats for audiences at great gatherings.

Just at present Professor Horsford is very happy over the permission granted to him by the city of Cambridge to erect a fence around the site of Leif's house. He has bought three of the land containing the relics, but it is only to be fenced for ten years. The tablet will be inscribed:

On this spot
in the year 1000
LEIF ERIKSON
built his house in Vineland.

At the house of Professor Horsford in Cambridge are some interesting relics, and a fine Norse library in the room where he pursues his investigations. Many of the books are almost priceless, and all are valuable. Among the most cherished is his copy of the "Antiquitates Americanae," to whose author he has shown his gratitude by the dedicatory inscription in the largest work of "The Landfall of Leif Erikson:"

To the memory of
CARL CHRISTIAN RAFN,
author of
"Antiquitates Americanae."

His collection of old maps and facsimile transcriptions is also large and precious. Among the relics are a stone sinker found near the site of Leif's house—one of a number of salmon sinkers, picked up along the Charles—an Indian arrow point and a stone tomahawk found on the field of the battle between Thorfinn and Skraelings, and a small cup fashioned out of a soft stone, found in an excavation near the site of Leif's house. It is of the sort used by the early Scandinavians. There are many similar relics, Professor Horsford says, found in the territory of Norumbega in graves and elsewhere.

In the grave of Uncas, in Norwich, Conn., was a very old mazer bowl, which is now preserved in the Slater museum. There are also implements of war—an iron spearhead, and an iron ax—articles for home use, as soapstone bowls, such as are found in the ancient mounds of Norway. Also stone tablets. A great stone mortar, similar to those used by the Norsemen in early times in Norway to grind their grain, was found near the site of the tower shown here, and was set in the walls near its base. Professor Horsford has a mazer cup or tankard which he had brought from Norway to show the curly grained wood. It is a comparatively modern affair, of course, in use probably seventy-five years ago, but it serves to show what the old mazer cups were like. He has also cross slabs of mazer wood, highly polished, to show their curling grain.

Over the mantel in this interesting room hangs a picture in a wide carved frame. It is the testimonial presented to Professor Horsford at the festival of the Scandinavian societies in Boston in 1889 in recognition of his discoveries. It is an original picture in colors of Leif's house in process of unfolding on the banks of the Charles. Underneath is an inscription, followed by the names of fifty-four Scandinavian societies, on one side of which is engraved the figure of Leif, copied from Miss Anne Whitney's statue of the Norse hero. On the other side is the figure of an Indian maiden, with the surroundings of the New World. The picture was designed and executed by Mr. Philip Reiss, a Norwegian artist living in New York, and the frame of pear wood, beautifully carved to illustrate the Vinland sagas and Scandinavian mythology, was the work of another Norwegian artist, Miss Amelia Stranberg, of Philadelphia.

Strange that these discoveries should be made when the whole United States was on the eve of preparing to celebrate the coming of Columbus to America 500 years later than the Norsemen! Speaking of the lost city of Norumbega, Professor Horsford says: "In view of the great interests involved, one might almost wish—say you?—that it could have remained lost for a few years longer. But," he continues, "in my judgment, however, if it were possible today to prove that the Phoenicians visited and long occupied parts of this country, or that this country was the Atlantis of Pliny and Solon, either or both of them would claim, by the measure of the faintest Indian summer haze only, the transcendent glory of the life work of Columbus."

ANNIE ISABEL WILLIS.

It's a wise man who knows whether what his wife puts in the parlor is bric-a-brac or lingerie.

PROFESSOR E. N. HORSFORD.

NORSE TOWER AT NORUMBEGA.

EUREKA STOCKADE.

A FIGHTING AFFAIR OF THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELD.

The Mining Colony of Victoria Rebelled Against Odious Taxation, Declared War and Hoisted an Independent Flag—Image of Their Irish Military Chieftain.

[Copyright, 1892, by American Press Association. Book rights reserved.]

OLD digging in Australia at the time of the great rush was attended with much the same excitement and stirring romantic episodes as on our own gold coast in the early "fifties." Thither the European adventurer of every social grade betook himself; men from the border land of every country and men without country to boast their own—in short, fortune hunters the world over who could by hook or crook get passage to the new El Dorado hied there with the desperation of spirits bound to make or break. And, they didn't go in driblets, giving time for assimilation; there was a flood, a deluge, and the population jumped from 30,000 souls to 250,000 in a year from the time the first Australian nuggets were displayed on the Strand in London. The rich diggings of the time were located in an insignificant strip of mountainous coast at the extreme southern point of the island, about 400 miles long by 200 wide.

The country about that time became a separate political division under the superlative royal title of Victoria, although, of course, there is nothing in a name.

The population of a mining camp is not specially qualified to make any great sacrifice to uphold an attribute so shadowy as mere political dignity, and a vast squatting ground of diggers was what the British queen's young protege specially became. A contemporary historian writes of its peopling: "From California came wild men, the waifs of societies which had submitted to or practiced lynch laws. The social factors of France, Italy and Germany shed revolutionism upon Australia. The rebellious element of Ireland was there. The disappointed crew who thought to fling their British sires from their propriety in Britain were represented in strong strength."

The convict element of Australia completed the vile ingredients. With shiploads of such immigrants indicated daily at the Victorian ports the colonial authorities—which means officials sent out by the home government—would naturally find their rule a holiday nature under the best of circumstances. And circumstances could not well be other than they were. The land was thousands of miles from the world's storehouse, and in itself produced nothing to make life worth living, for gold alone cannot do that. Provisions became so scant that the government could barely feed the convicts of its penal colony. Food from the seaboard 200 miles inland, rose to £100 a ton. And a crowd of ex-convicts, gold maddened servants, footsloggers, ship's crews, porters, drivers and even officers ran off to the diggings. The lucky ones returned to the capital town and put to display their wealth and incite the cupidity of the conservative starved behind them, and this thing going on for months produced a fever that upset everything and anything was at no time far away. The best thing and about the only good thing was gold, gold in nuggets at that, and this very body couldn't dig up fast enough. Poverty will not abolish itself even in the Land of Joan o.

After the boom had reached a state bordering on permanence, the colonial officers hit upon the clumsy idea of taxing the camp by its own way in the matter of administrative expenses through a license tax or individual miners; that is, every single and piece, practically, must have a license stamped with the colonial seal. The tax at first was £1 10s a month and was soon doubled, and every lodging house was torn from its hut and placed in a cradle to work out the fee at hard labor. The lucky fellows in the diggings didn't mind such trifles as a pound or two at a time, but the great unlucky majority couldn't more than earn their bread as bread so often, and they resolved, after the manner of outraged majorities everywhere, to "kick." Kick they did, and the extra tax was taken off.

Having gained a point the "kickers" struck out again. They complained of the chain gang business and of the collection of the tax by "armed men," and asked a reduction from £1 10s. to 10s. The constabulary used in emergencies by the authorities consisted of soldiers, and the goldfields were soon ablaze with incendiary placards setting forth the miners' grievances. "Down with the Troopers!" "Down with Oppression!" "Diggers, Avenge Your Wrongs!" Some of the Dennis Kearneys of the diggings harangued crowds in Melbourne, tattered the black flag and threatened to sack the place if they didn't get what they demanded. These insurrectionary proceedings and the effect of causing the colonial governor of Victoria to reduce the tax and to promise that compulsory measures for collecting it would be abolished. The accommodating official was soon relieved, however, by a successor who instructed the police in the gold region to stamp out unlicensed miners, and sent a regiment of regular soldiers to back up the civil officers in their unpopular duty.

This was the last straw, and for many months there was open war between the diggers and the government. The headquarters of the miners were at the town of Ballarat, the centre of the mining industries. A league was formed, "to resist and, if necessary, remove the irresponsible power which tyrannized over" the diggers. Due notice was given to Queen Victoria that she must either ignore or call off her "dishonest ministers" or the royal prerogative would go down before that of the people, "the most royal of all prerogatives." The signers of this Victorian declaration of independence included besides a goodly representation of Englishmen, a German, a Canadian, a United States negro, an Irishman—destined to win imperishable notoriety before the affair ended—and several nonentities either devoid of a native land or of any recollection about it. The miners' blood was up. The onerous tax which fell right upon the rich and was burdensome to the masses was not the sole grievance. Favoritism was alleged against magistrates and other powerful officials. Miners who got in trouble with other classes were severely punished by the law and other offenders went free, while murders and other offenses against them were unavenged. The first governor had tried to make a show of reform by deposing a corrupt justice, but his action only served to prove the existence of evils.

The date of Victoria's independence day remains a blank on the calendar of political events for reasons to be developed. But on Nov. 29, 1854, the insurrectionary movement culminated in a grand mass meeting at Ballarat, where 12,000 miners assembled, and hoisted the flag of rebellion. It was a noisy meeting, not to say an enthusiastic one. The moderates were put down, signal shots of defiance were fired in direction of colonial headquarters and a blazing bonfire was fed from time to time by the duly stamped and sealed licenses that had caused the trouble. The session was another tea party in its way. The governor, not to be outdone in demonstrativeness, promptly ordered a more rigid enforcement than ever of the obnoxious law and the very next day after the mass meeting and bonfire the royal commissioner and his police went to the diggings to demand a show of licenses. The first party was stopped a second that hurried to the scene of trouble fared no better, the third act was reached and the soldiers marched up and opened fire. Nobody was hurt and

THE FIGHT AT THE STOCKADE.

the mob dispersed, where a few minutes before had not let a hair of the bearded head of a shrewd Anglo-Saxon display their patriotism. The supreme moment had come and the mob and his police and royal soldiery retreated back to camp to reorganize.

The news lost no time in reaching the rebellious proclamation of war. The new flag of Eureka, whose "stripes" made the Irish Harp, one of the Declaration of Independence, was hoisted solemnly at sunset, and for the space of forty-eight hours, more or less, signed himself "Peter Lalor, Commander in Chief of the Diggers Under Arms." An insurgent camp was pitched on a hill overlooking Ballarat, known as Eureka Hill. Forces, weapons, ammunition, provisions and even recruits were improved by the simple edict of "Peter Lalor" etc., and the hill was fortified by means of a barricade and stockade combined. The work of surrounding was accomplished in a hurry and every man added some new device for defeating and harassing the enemy's approach. As fast as they could be procured clubs were imbedded at one end, stakes were driven, ropes were stretched, carts and other heavy obstacles were moved and dug and all was effected amid embarrassments for the diggers hadn't forgotten their trade. The strangely constructed hamlet lasted enjoyed ephemeral notoriety as the "Eureka Stockade."

The warlike preparations of the insurgents went on for two days and two nights, and it was the general opinion that they would be assaulted at any moment, but delay did not do it. The longest night was the weakest part of the legend. Many hundreds fortified the place, but shooting period was over and they had to take up with rude pikes, made at a neighboring forge and mounted on staves green from the bush.

After four days of the wildest excitement and unceasing labor—counting from the mass meeting of Nov. 29—everything being ready for the grand struggle, Peter Lalor's army took a notion about midnight of Dec. 2 to go to sleep. And it was not a sleeping on arms, either. The men stood valiantly to the barricade until midnight, then made off to town, to their huts, to wife, to inviting and comfortable beds, could be had. Of course not all were so suddenly overcome by drowsiness. The "commander in chief" and a handful of trusty fellows, chiefly foreigners, however, remained to guard the stockade and perhaps give an alarm of impending danger.

Now the governor's troops were rebel soldiers—regulars at that, barring a few policemen, which is the same thing—and at half past 2 o'clock on Dec. 3, when the great army of "Diggers Under Arms" were asleep under their blankets, the governor's military under Captain Wise sent out a detachment of not quite 300 men and noiselessly stormed the stockade on Eureka Hill. "General" Lalor and his old guard were asleep, and began to shout with such irons as they possessed. The British bugle sang out, "Commence firing!" and the soldiers rushed upon and over the barricade, dropping a score or more of pikemen before the recall was sounded. The flag of defiance to colonial tyranny was quickly pulled down, over 100 prisoners, wounded and unwounded, were taken, and between 30 and 40 dead miners showed what might have been had not the luck of the diggers gone to sleep at a time so inopportune for the future of the Victorian league.

Lalor escaped, but carried a bullet in his person that cost him an arm and somewhat dim for life as the leader of the Victorian gold field rebellion. There were prosecutions for high treason and all that sort of thing but no conviction, and a general amnesty resulted. The leader remained in hiding until the affair cooled down, all the time unrepentant and bewailing the unfortunate drowsiness of his army on that momentous morning. The miners eventually sent their hero with the empty sleeve to parliament and he served term after term, taking a seat in the speaker's chair of the Victorian commons. So much for sentiment and that brief night's tussle in defense of the "Eureka Stockade."

GEORGE L. KILMPR.

DEMANDING A SHOW OF LICENSE.

BROADMOOR HOTEL.

A FEW POINTS CONCERNING THE NEW HOTEL AT BROADMOOR.

What Has Been Done at Broadmoor in Years Past—Schemes for the Future Development of the Property—The Farms and Dairy How the Hotel will Appear.

THE GAZETTE a few days ago announced that there had been a partial change in the management of the Broadmoor company and the building of a costly hotel.

Broadmoor in its various departments is one of the most magnificent properties in the west, and already has a wide reputation. It comprises 2500 acres of land in one body. Its northern boundary line is one mile from the southern boundary of Colorado Springs and the land lies partly in the beautiful Fountain valley and partly on an extensive plateau at the foot of Cheyenne mountain. Of this tract 500 acres is under cultivation, 500 is platted into a town site and the remainder is used for pasturage by the Broadmoor herds. About the year 188-, Count James Pourtales, a German nobleman, and Mr. Wm. J. Willcox secured possession of the property, to which they have since added very largely, and started the well-known Broadmoor dairy. A few years later a stock company was formed, being known as the Broadmoor Land and Improvement company, the intention being to start a townsite. A portion of the land was platted, a handsome artificial lake constructed, and a splendid system of water works put in. Attention began to be attracted to Broadmoor and reached its culmination in June, 18--, when the splendid casino was completed. This casino cost $60,000 and is perhaps the most attractive place in Colorado, certainly the handsomest and conducted in the greatest magnificence. It stands on the brink of the lake, and is visited every summer by thousands of strangers. Here in the season is maintained the famous Hungarian orchestra and a person can dine in as fine style and with as much elegance as at Delmonico's in New York.

A week or more ago Count Pourtales and Mr. Willcox sold a portion of their holdings to a party of well known Colorado Springs capitalists, viz: Messrs. E. C. G. Robinson, W. H. Sanford, Wm. ... Irvine Scott and W. G. Doubleday. It was then announced that a splendid hotel would be built, that the company would be liberally backed by capital and would make some very extensive improvements.

A trip to Broadmoor is one of the most pleasing that can be made in this vicinity, not alone to the Casino, but to the farms and dairies. The hundreds of acres of land under cultivation represent probably the largest farming interest in Colorado. It is all done by irrigation, which to an easterner is in itself an object of interest, while the principal crop is alfalfa, a kind of hay never raised in the east. The product of the farms in alfalfa last season was 1500 tons, and this year will be 2000. This is stored and sold in this vicinity or used on the place. The Broadmoor dairies are also very interesting. They are the largest in this vicinity, and thoroughly well equipped. There are 200 head of cattle kept constantly on the place, of which 150 are milked daily. The average daily product is 3000 pounds of milk, or 375 gallons. The milk is sold in this city or made into butter. A visit to the dairy, especially at milking time, is decidedly interesting. In connection with the farms and dairies are twenty Clydesdale brood mares and the famous imported stud Bishop Arnold. From sixty to seventy people are employed on the grounds constantly.

Leading up over the mesa one comes to the Broadmoor townsite at the foot of Cheyenne mountain. On the way the grounds and club houses of the Country club of Colorado Springs and the Broadmoor Gun club are passed. Both are private clubs that have chosen this beautiful location for their homes. The Colorado Springs Rapid Transit company's tracks traverse a large part of the property on its way to the famous Cheyenne canons. The townsite is platted on both sides of the track. This 500 acres of land is platted into about 1200 lots. All are supplied by pure mountain water from the Cheyenne creek, the Broadmoor water-works plant having cost $85,000. As originally platted the lots were too large and the company has had a part of the land re-platted into smaller lots. A number of parties are already figuring on lots for the purpose of building homes.

THE HOTEL.

It is however the new company and the new hotel that are of the greatest interest at this time. The company have a number of projects in contemplation that will probably take form later, and in fact all the details and features in connection with the hotel have not been fully settled upon. The building will stand on the west side of the lake, exactly opposite the Casino and on the same axis. It will be of frame and in the old Colonial style to match the Casino. It will be 325 feet long and 100 feet wide. Portions of the building will be two stories in height and portions three stories. The front will face the lake and the entrance be through a large arched porch. The upper story of this will be a wide balcony. The central feature of the building will be three stories in height, surmounted by a large dome. At each end from the central portion will extend in either direction large wings, with terminal features at the end of each. From the central feature to the terminals will run colonnades and over them a wide balcony. The central terminal parts will be three stories in height and the wings two stories. In the dome over the central part will be windows giving views in all directions, and this will be accessible from below. This dome will also be used for ventilation, with air inlet and outlet ducts above the rest of the buildings. As at present designed the hotel will have 200 rooms but will be so constructed that it can be enlarged to double that capacity at any time. In the central part will be the office, parlors and all public rooms. The hotel will be finished and furnished in very much the same style as the Casino, but very much more elaborately. It will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity and thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience. The dining rooms will not be very large as it is the intention to run the hotel largely in connection with the Casino.

Upon the return of Mr. E. C. G. Robinson, architect of the building, from the east, in about ten days, the working plans of the building will be got ready and it is now thought it can be completed by May 1.

Among other features contemplated about the grounds to render them more attractive is a large bath house at the south end of the lake, where all kinds of baths will be given. In front of the hotel and along the edge of the lake will be a driveway thirty-five feet wide and broad steps will lead down to the water. It is also contemplated putting an arched bridge across the lake to the Casino.

From the above it will be seen that the new company have some very extensive improvements in contemplation that will add to the charm and beauty of the already famous and beautiful Broadmoor. The new company has the energy and capital to do these things and will undoubtedly carry them to a successful conclusion.

Bill Nye and A. P. Burbank.

The greatest duo of entertainers that ever graced the American platform is Bill Nye and A. P. Burbank, whom we take pleasure in announcing will make a tour of this section of the country sometime this season, stopping at such places en route as offer proper inducements. An evening with these celebrated humorists is a rare one and there is no doubt they would draw a full house and the enterprising society or manager will find it a profitable undertaking to secure them for an entertainment in this city. Dates and all information can be had by addressing Mr. H. B. Thearle, 522 Pullman building, Chicago.

A Sudden Death.

Charles Bellew, a motorman on the electric road, died rather suddenly Tuesday morning at St. Francis hospital under rather peculiar circumstances. Bellew for some time has been sleeping at C. E. Durkee's hardware store, acting as night watchman. For two or three days past he had not been well and had not been at work. Sunday evening Mr. Durkee left him alone, as he seemed much better, but yesterday morning when the store was opened Bellew was found in his room in some sort of a fit. He was removed to the hospital and died two hours later.

After the death the statement was made that on Friday Bellew was touched by an electric wire that dropped down on the north end line and was somewhat shocked. The deceased did not mention the fact to anyone but the conductor who was with him, not even to the physician who visited him on Saturday. Dr. Strickler and Dr. Marlow will hold an autopsy to-day to decide the cause of death.

Bellew was about 3- years of age and leaves a young son. His brother Joseph Bellew, who is in Aspen, has been sent for and will arrive to-day.

Mr. Wm. E. Robertson and Miss M. Clyde Applegate, both popular and well-known young people of this city, were united in marriage Sunday evening last. The ceremony occurred at the residence of Mr. John Robertson, father of the groom, 518 South Nevada avenue, Rev. J. P. Lucas officiating. The wedding was very quiet, only the relatives being present. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have furnished a home on East Huerfano street.

It is expected that ten or fifteen thousand people will attend the Watermelon Day celebration at Rocky Ford on September 8. The Santa Fe will run special trains from all over the state and expects to accommodate everyone who wants to go. The Centennial State band will probably be engaged for the occasion.

Mr. Thomas Hext of the music house of Hext & Williams, left last evening for an extended trip in the east. While absent he will purchase a large stock of musical instruments.

Mr. J. Holloway has purchased from Baron Von Winkler the thoroughbred stallion "Boomerang" who holds the state record for five-eighths of a mile run, which he made at Denver in one minute and a quarter second.

ANIMALS.

This little poem written by Walt Whitman is a gem and a lesson worth learning.

I think I could live with animals, they are so
placid and self contained;
I stand and look at them long and long;
They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God.
Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of owning things;
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago;
Not one is unhappy over the whole earth.

DELSARTEANISM.

She bendeth low.
She kicketh high!
She swayeth gently to and fro!
She treadeth gently on her toe;
And when I asked the reason why,
The lissome maiden doth reply;
"Dear Edmund Russell doth so."

"And who may Edmund Russell be?"
'Tis thus I catechise her.
She looked in amaze on me;
She saith, "In truth I pity thee!"
She crieth, "Shame unto thee! Why, sir,
The high priest of De Sarte is he;
A type of wan flaccidity,
Our dear devitalizer!"

She fluttereth her wrists
Just like that matchless man;
She battereth her fists,
She doeth wondrous twists,
Though I don't see how she can.
She whirls and spins; insists
She likes it, till vague mists
Swim 'round her and she's wan,
Just like that prince of priests,
The pale Delsartean.
—Buffalo Courier.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

The interesting part of a newspaper is by no means confined to the columns of reading matter. Apart from their commercial significance there is a great deal to interest, instruct and amuse in a page of advertisements. Perhaps the best lessons to be learned are those on composition and the use of English words. Business men have little time to weigh exact meanings in writing an ad, and sometimes they make strange combinations. For instance a Manitou doctor claims to be "a specialist in all diseases" while a firm of shoe dealers in this city claim to have the "exclusive" sale of the output of four factories.

***

Within a week two strangers have been deluded into thinking that they could find a shorter way into Cheyenne canon from the mountain than by the beaten trails and in both instances they have brought up on a narrow shelf, unable to go either way and compelled to wait until ropes were brought to haul them ignominiously from their perch. And yet it is probable that if it was not for a 200 foot drop yawning at their feet, they would have no difficulty in climbing out. A plank walk two feet wide with a ditch on one side and a brick wall on the other is not hard to traverse, but let the wall become massive rock and the ditch an abyss, and a person would creep along and imagine himself in imminent danger. People who get caught in the mountains are more often the victims of their fears than of circumstances. I know all about this for I once spent two hours on a limestone ledge until ropes arrived, and then, feeling secure, could have scrambled down without their aid.

***

THE GAZETTE has told so many amusing things about other people in its fleeting show that perhaps a good joke at its own expense would only be fair. It is a poor sort of person or paper that cannot tell a joke on itself anyway. A week or more ago the foreman on the paper found late in the morning that sufficient telegraph copy had not come in to fill up the first page, which is always the last to go to press. It was too late to set up any more type so he grabbed his "editorial saw" and filled up a half column with patent plate. Unfortunately the plate article had a large heading over it and was placed in the third column of the paper. The article was one of those bits of miscellany that are of no particular interest to anyone and have no particular significance, but that every newspaper keeps ready for an emergency. This one told of a bad boy who put soap between layers of bread and allowed a fellow workman to eat it for a cheese sandwich. It happened that morning that the circulator was too busy to instruct the newsboys what headlines to cry on the streets and they took the matter in hand themselves. The disgust and indignation of the circulator can be imagined when he heard them an hour after crying, "Here you are! Morning GAZETTE All about eating soap."

***

I heard a $12-tourist exclaim at the depot the other day as he was leaving that he had seen all of Colorado but North Cheyenne canon. Good gracious! I have been in Colorado for ten years and have traveled for days by steam and team, but have not seen one hundredth part of the state. I do not believe a man can see all the interesting sights in Colorado in two years if he devotes his time to travel constantly and has plenty of money to do it with.

***

A group of Knights Templar were sitting at headquarters the other day relating their experiences, and I overheard one of them tell an amusing story connected with the late visit of the knights to Manitou. A New York commandery, traveling in their special cars, had engaged rooms at one of the hotels, so that they might have a rest after their long trip on wheels. When they arrived they found the rooms had not been reserved for them, and that the house was full of people whom the proprietor did not wish to turn into the streets as long as the commandery had their comfortable quarters on the Pullmans. The knights were disappointed of course, but they were a jolly crowd and made the best of misfortune. When they came back to their cars they secured shovels and picks and dug a deep grave for the hotel proprietor. Then the chaplain preached a funeral sermon, the grave was solemnly filled, and a cross was erected to mark the spot. This was their retaliation. The next morning the same party finding time lying heavy on their hands, dammed up the irrigating ditch by the depot and having secured poles and strings whiled away an hour or two in fishing.

***

There is one young man in the city who will vote with the People's party for he is a free silver man. He has mastered the subject fully and the other day was explaining to some of his companions that when free coinage was accomplished everybody could have all they wanted for nothing.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

Whoever spends half an hour now and then in looking over the paper-covered novels of the day in the book stores must have become unpleasantly cognizant of the great increase within the last two or three years of corrupting, salacious literature. There are certain houses which largely devote themselves to the publication of the worse sort of French novels and of English and American novels of the same school. In these books the vices of impurity is made to appear reputable and alluring. When one finds such books in respectable book stores, indeed in the leading book stores of our cities, one wonders whether the proprietors know what they are selling or do not care. As bearing upon this insidious and baleful evil we surrender our space this week to an article from The Congregationalist entitled "One Result of Art for Art's Sake." The article is by Richard Burton of Hartford who is becoming known as one of the strongest and most original of our younger poets. It furnishes food for thought:

"A theory or creed is to be judged in its results and workings. It is not a hard task to show philosophically the fallacy lurking beneath the banner cry, "Art for Art's Sake," which is nowadays so vociferated by a certain school of writers and painters, and which is responsible for so much in both these fields that is unideal, unhealthy and downright vicious. But we confine ourselves here to a single illustration of the practical result of this modern doctrine of the function of art in its broad sense. The field selected is that of literature.

Now, the idea of those who believe in the art-for-art's-sake talk is, simply, that if the technique of the work is good, if, in other words, it have artistic value, then is it good work and commendable quite irrespective of subject. A well painted dung-hill is as legitimate a "motif" as a sunset or the death of a martyr. It is a question of execution. A novel dealing exclusively with gutter types in Paris may be just as fine art as any flight of creative imagination by Walter Scott or George Eliot. Hence it happens that certain books are ranked as literature which would never be so ranked were not technical excellence the sole criterion of merit. Once set up the sole aim that writing, to deserve the high denomination of literature, must possess nobleness, ethical and spiritual significancy, and we must perforce cleanse the literary Augean stables of a deal of filth which now lies untouched, awaiting the advent of some purity-loving Hercules.

Three notable exemplars of the style of book in our mind have been written by Boccaccio, Rabelais and Balzac. These authors are indubitably mighty men, whose influence on literature has been deep and wide-spreading. Two of them, at least, namely, Boccaccio and Balzac, are great artists in the sense that their writings have a marked quality of style—to make no mention of a score of other fascinating characteristics. We have no quarrel with the novels of Balzac; for in the coldest and most conservative estimate he disputes with one or two others the position of first fiction maker of our century. Nor is it forgotten that the prose of the begetter of The Decameron is often a wonder and a soft delight and that his art creations are real and many. Nor, again, are we indifferent to the caustic wit, the leviathan humor and the intellectual dagger thrusts of Rabelais against the corruption of his time in church and state.

But, nevertheless, in the books we have in mind, each and all of these men of large mold and masterful influence were traitors to a sacred trust. It was their privilege and power as men of genius to produce helpful and inspiring works, to make images that should elevate and cheer and strengthen their fellow human beings of whatever land or time. Instead of this they wrote what stimulates the baser passions, directs the thought to fleshly things and literally offers a devil's lure which has scorched, if it has not consumed, hecatombs of human souls. One of these volumes—that by Boccaccio—is passed daily over the counters of countless public libraries, and its most seductive and licentious pages and passages are thumbed until they are as soiled by constant handling as the souls of the young readers are soiled by the contents. The other two books are not, we believe, circulated in our free libraries, but they are openly sold and advertised and are to be seen in plenty of private houses.

They cannot be laid hands on by any authority, because they are literature. Literature, quotha! Literature in any right and noble conception thereof should have imaginative beauty and spiritual import. Otherwise it is a bastard and not a true son of God, from whom it should come. This view is an old-fashioned one, we are aware, but then truth and beauty and goodness are old-fashioned, too. Such books should never be classed in the same category with the really permanent and splendid writings of the past and present. It is a confusion of terms, an utterly false definition which so places them, and the harm done is immense, incalculable. David Swing was once asked innocently by a lady if he advised her to read Rabelais. She had not done so, but knew that the Frenchman was considered a master. The honest Chicago preacher told her in good, set terms that the work in question was one of the most evil in the world and no more to be praised as literature fit for decent folk than was a dime novel. A large number of amateurs and connoisseurs of literature, who regard it as stupidly didactic and prosy to introduce the matter of morals in such a case, will sneer or smile at this incident. But another respectable and saving remnant of the American people will warmly thank Mr. Swing for his attitude.

And notice that this lady stands for an innumerable number of those whose judgment is beclouded by this apparent respectability of books upon which the anathema of outraged decency should long ago have been pronounced. Sidney Lanier has written true and burning words on this subject. Hear him: "One who studies the notorious behaviors of men in history soon ceases to wonder at any human inconsistency, but, so far as I can marvel, I do daily that we regulate by law the sale of gunpowder, the storage of nitroglycerine, the administration of poison—all of which can hurt but our bodies—but are absolutely careless of these things, so-called classic works, which wind their infinite insidiousness about the souls of our young children, and either strangle them or cover them with unremovable slime under our very eyes, working in a security of fame and so-called classicism that is more effectual for this purpose than the security of the dark. Of this terror it is the sweetest souls who know most."

Public opinion should bestir itself in this matter and law should lay its iron hand upon the offender. Boccaccio's Italian tales—taking them as an example—should be found in no library catalogue in this country. Special students may browse here if they will; the mass of readers get only evil and no good from such stuff. The seasoned literature monger may derive some pleasure and profit therefrom and less harm, but no man, we make bold to affirm, ever had commerce with such like writings without some dulling of his finer nature. The present writer acknowledges to harm from this source and believes that he stands for many more.

Therefore, one of the most serious counts in the indictment against the art-for-art's-sake advocates and disciples is the existence and the laudation of such books and such so-called creations of literature, which are the ignoble offspring of those born to better things. And were there no other count in the case it would look black if tried in the stern courts of eternal truth and justice.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Resident of Colorado City Swallows a Drachm of Strychnine.

Charles A. Moore, an employee of the Stewart Stucco and Cement works, at Colorado City, committed suicide Saturday. He had been drinking considerable of late and on the 4th of last July, while intoxicated, he had trouble with his father and threatened to shoot himself. At that time he was quieted down and the instance was almost forgotten. Yesterday, however, when he came home drunk, his mother, who is an invalid, remonstrated with him and a few words passed between them. He then left the house and in passing through the front yard told his father he was going to kill himself. No attention was paid to him and he went on down the street to Dr. Godfrey's drug store on Colorado avenue. Here he endeavored to purchase a quarter's worth of arsenic from Dr. Smith, but was refused and told to await the return of Dr. Godfrey, who was then absent. When Dr. Godfrey returned Moore told him he wanted some arsenic to poison dogs, but the doctor said strychnine was better. Moore then bought a drachm of strychnine and returning home swallowed a portion of it, and taking off his coat, went out and laid down on the grass, leaving the poison in his coat pocket. His sister saw him take the first dose and when he left the house she went to his coat and abstracted the bottle. Young Moore saw her, however, and returning, compelled her to give up the bottle, when he swallowed the entire quantity.

Dr. Smith was called but was unable to relieve the sufferer, and he died at about 9 o'clock, or one hour after the poison was taken. The deceased was 20 years of age and a native of Franklin, Pa. He leaves a father, invalid mother, three sisters and one brother, the latter living at present in Leadville. His sister Ida, while employed at the Creamerie, this city, a few days ago had the misfortune to fall down a trap door and break a leg, and at the time of the suicide was lying in bed unable to move. She was, therefore, compelled to see her brother take the poison without being able to prevent it. Coroner Marlow took charge of the body last night, but will not hold an inquest.

How Reciprocity Increases Trade.

Every additional dollar's worth of American goods sent to foreign ports is a direct advantage to every voter in the United States. Bear this hard fact distinctly in mind and then consider these figures, the latest data on this important subject:

"Increase in exports of American cottons to Brazil in the eleven months ending June 30 last, 2,940,749 yards; falling off in sales of similar goods to Brazil by Great Britain in same period, 27,900,000 yards."

There is every indication that our exports to Brazil will be much greater and that English exports will fall off still more. This can be made certain by the election of Harrison and Reid.

Mr. Eaton Alone.

Manitou Journal.

There is some talk in political circles in Denver and other sections of the state of the probable candidacy of Judge Helm for governor. It has also been stated that there is a division among the Republicans of this county with reference to Secretary Eaton's renomination. Judge Helm said positively that he was not a candidate and the Republicans of El Paso county have taken him at his word and are unanimous for Mr. Eaton for secretary of state. El Paso county has but one candidate and will be satisfied with no other. That candidate is Mr. Eaton.

A Groundless Charge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In reply to the complaint made to the department of justice by the Knights of Labor that the imprisoned miners at Wallace, Idaho, were not being properly treated, the attorney general has received a telegram from Examiner Crosthwaite saying he finds absolutely no grounds for the charges.

MR. BLANCHARD INTERVIEWED.

The Outlook for the Republican Party in New York State.

The Hon. James A. Blanchard of New York has been spending a few days in town with his wife and son. Mr. Blanchard is a member of the executive committee of the National League of Republican clubs and is chairman of the sub-committee appointed to pass on the credentials of delegates to the recent conventions held in Denver and Omaha.

In speaking of politics in New York state Mr. Blanchard thought that the Republican outlook was a most encouraging one. Every independent who will vote for Mr. Cleveland in November voted for him in 1888 when Harrison's majority was upwards of 14,000, and the Hill-Tammany men are as fond of him as ever. Lieutenant-governor Sheehan, one of the seventy-one delegates who declared over their own signatures that Mr. Cleveland could never carry New York state for Democracy, is chairman of the Democratic campaign committee and it is shrewdly suspected that he is making a stronger effort to carry the assembly for Tammany than the state for Cleveland, as by accomplishing this Governor Flower would be sent to the United States senate to succeed Senator Hiscock. But the Republicans of the interior are so aroused over the outrage upon the ballot-box last December which was consummated by seating through a technicality three Democratic senators from districts in which the Republican candidates had admittedly received a majority of votes that Mr. Sheehan will find that he has set about an almost impossible task.

"Beside this," continued Mr. Blanchard, "the gerrymander enacted by the last legislature is the most flagrant abuse of legislative power that has been witnessed in this country for years. We have appealed to the courts and thus far have had all the decisions in our favor although the Democrats confidently assert that the court of appeals will act in their favor from partisan motives rather than from justice."

Continuing, and passing to the subject of silver, Mr. Blanchard said: "Let me tell you a little incident in my college life. While I was still in college the president, who was a very kindly old gentleman, took much interest in the welfare of his students, both worldly and spiritually. He came to my room very frequently and in a pleasant but firm way he tried to convert me. On one of these occasions, after he had labored with me, I regret to say, without immediate reward, I replied to him in a way something like this: 'Mr. President, I am not such a bad sort of a fellow—I do not lie, I do not steal, I wrong no one intentionally, and I lead a moral, upright life. What more will I do if I do as you wish?' 'Oh, Blanchard, my boy,' he said with a most fatherly affection, 'Embrace the Lord Jesus Christ and you have all this and much more.' The Republican party to-day as ever stands in the same relation to every great and important national question that Christianity does to moral and spiritual life. In the last thirty years there has not been a question of importance which has presented itself to the country for solution that the Republican party has not solved in a way that has been satisfactory to all the people except the class of professional kickers. In the next thirty years there will not be a question that will present itself to the country for solution that the Republican party will not solve as satisfactorily."

In speaking of the silver question Mr. Blanchard said: "The people of this country want to stick to the grand old party and trust to it for a solution of such questions as silver, prohibition, and the others now agitating the people. We cannot change from a comparatively small coinage of silver to free and unlimited coinage and every one but a few demagogues like Patterson and Atkins knows it. President Harrison is not the enemy but the friend of silver. He is not opposed to free coinage but is in favor of utilizing every ounce of American silver that is mined. But this will take time. Sudden changes of such magnitude cannot be made at a bound without imperiling the entire business interests of the country. But mark my word, the Republican party will settle the silver question with satisfaction to all."

Mr. Blanchard is much pleased with Colorado Springs and Denver. He greatly enjoyed his trip up the Peak and will take the trip around the circle and to Salt Lake City before returning home.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

As Put Forward by the Democratic Party

New York Tribune.

From the National Democratic Platform 1892.	The appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-second congress, wherein the Democrats have a majority of 15-, amount to $507,7--,131.63, as against $463,398,510.79 in the first session of the Fifty-first congress, (Republican.)
We pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.	

El Paso's Only Candidate.

Republic and Telegraph.

El Paso county has but one candidate to present to the state convention for any office. This county will present an unbroken front in support of the renomination of Hon. Edwin S. Eaton for the position of secretary of state. In so doing this county feels that it will be rendering a service to the people of this commonwealth, who appreciate the clean and able administration that has characterized Mr. Eaton's connection with the office. They concur in the popular belief that he is entitled to a solid delegation from this county to protect his interests for renomination, and they furthermore realize that the state convention will doubtless not honor this county with two positions upon the state ticket. El Paso county, according to some outside reports, has a candidate for governor. This is not so. This county has no candidate for governor or for any other state office except that of secretary of state. It behooves the Republicans of Colorado to nominate a strong state ticket this year and in this we believe the state convention will make no mistakes.

A Masterpiece.

Boulder Camera.

The Lord never designed anything quite so unique, certainly nothing more attractive, and, as a matter of fact, no one half as useful as the school marm.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent in the El Paso County Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Aug. 20.—The Consolidated Night Hawk and Nightingale Mining company owns two properties on Bull mountain. They are both situated on the southwest slope of this great hill. The shaft on the Nightingale is down about fifty feet, with a tunnel of forty feet, both being well timbered. The vein is well defined, five feet in width and carrying the blue crystalized quartz peculiar to the best properties on this hill. The shaft on the Nighthawk is down 65 feet, the vein widening with increased depth. A large quantity of ore is on the dump of both properties which the company propose shipping at a later date, the whole attention of the superintendent, Mr. John Bryant, being at present wholly directed to development work. These properties are situated in the immediate vicinity of the Buena Vista, Pharmacist, Victor and other mines.

The tunnel of the Alverta Mining company is in 180 feet. Five to ten tons of ore are turned out daily. It is a silicious quartz carrying much white iron. It is a free milling ore. The tunnel will be driven a further 100 feet before stoping is commenced.

The fire at Barry, although serious enough, will not prevent the Anaconda company resuming operations at an early date when the damaged machinery shall have been repaired.

The Highland Mining company are shortly to erect a fifty stamp mill in Spring Creek. The ore in this immediate neighborhood is said to be free milling, and there is a very considerable number of properties within a radius of two miles that could ship five to ten tons a day of medium grade ore which would not pay to send to the smelters.

The new Gold Geyser mill in Squaw Gulch is now in operation.

Marshal Norton while pursuing a fugitive from justice a few days ago, was in his turn chased by a large hound belonging to a fruit vender on Bennett avenue. With one steady aim he shot the animal through the head without delaying his speed, and soon overtook the culprit.

The Huntington mill to be set up on the Pike's Peak placer has now arrived. The mill on the adjoining Cripple Creek placer in now completed and ready for operations.

A recent strike is reported by the Greeley Mining company on one of their properties at Lyons' camp on Wilson creek under the superintendence of Colonel Fuller.

The Pharmacist is shipping about two car loads per week. They are now putting in their heavy machinery.

The boiler for the large mill of the Cripple Creek Gold Extraction company required no less than fourteen mules to drag it to the mill. The weight of this heavy piece of machinery is upwards of 18000 pounds.

Two miles from the scene of the late discovery in Great Ute Park we were invited to visit a singular natural wonder. It consists of a fall of water over the face of a smooth granite cliff 100 feet high. The body of water descends in a stream and has cut a channel in the sheer rock in the course of ages, but evidently was a very much heavier body of water in a former period. Opposite this is another lofty granite wall and between the two a small miniature lake is formed by the mountain cascade, to which the name of the "Katie Condron Falls" has been given by the discoverer, who proposes to much enlarge the lake and construct a pavilion or rest house for the use of visitors.

The Washington mine has been taken possession of by the owner, Mr. W. S. Stratton, who it is stated intends to work it himself.

The Chicago Cripple Creek company have increased their force of men in the cross-cut tunnel and have commenced cross-cutting on the vein that was recently struck. They are able to get out over fifty tons of ore a day. Three shifts of men are steadily employed and the management expect shortly to cut the Anaconda vein.

Mr. P. Britt while recently prospecting on North West Iron Mountain stated that he made the discovery of a small edge of Colorado anthracite coal, the presence of which has not yet been detected in the Cripple Creek district. It is claimed that the vein shows a three foot body and appears to be fairly extensive.

Parties who have been at Cripple Creek lately report considerable feeling in camp over the attempt to survey over the Sterritt claims, and grave threats are made. In order to make the survey it is necessary to cross the Summit properties to get a stake to tie to, but for three or four days past the surveyors have been stood off by the men in charge. Guards are on duty night and day. The matter will come before Judge Campbell on Friday.

A robbery was committed at the Mansions house in Manitou Tuesday night in which a traveling man for an eastern jewelry house lost a quantity of his goods. The thieves entered the room and took a small satchel containing fifteen dozen solid gold rings, twenty dozen solid gold set rings, bracelets and other pieces of jewelry amounting to about $1,000. The matter was kept rather quiet as the officers think they may catch the thieves. Marshal Dana of this city has been authorized to offer a reward of $100 for the capture of the robbers.

Marshal Dana was exhibiting yesterday a revolver of a new and unique pattern. It looks as much like a pocket oil can as anything—a flattened cylinder about two inches in diameter and half an inch thick, with a 3-inch barrel sticking out from one side. The cartridges are put into seven chambers which radiate from a hole in the center of a steel disk to the circumference. This disk rotates inside the cylinder, bringing the chambers in turn opposite the barrel. The revolver is double-action and is designed for use in the coat pocket, the owner shooting from his side, through the cloth at an assailant without taking the firearm out.

A prominent physician of the city in discussing the cholera plague in Europe yesterday, stated that it was not at all probable that the disease would ever reach Colorado. He thought that it could also be kept out of this country entirely if the proper quarantine precautions are taken. The disease is caused by a germ and is now pretty well understood by medical men. The best preventive is a regular habit of life and good sanitary conditions. Cold weather and heavy frosts usually stop the plague. The high altitude might have some effect in reducing the violence of the disease, but the physician knew of no reason why it should do so.

A suit involving property to a considerable amount was started in the district court yesterday, entitled Eliza Mary Davis vs. Mary W. Pastorius, George A. Pain, Emma Pain, et al. The plaintiff alleges that she is the daughter of Eliza and Robert Richens; that Eliza Richens at the time of her death in 1882 owned a certain piece of property in Manitou in block L; that she with Robert Richens was joint heir to the said property; that about 1886 Robert Richens sold his half interest to Mrs. Pastorius but not hers; that about August 1, 1892, she was ousted from possession, etc. Mrs. Davis claims one dollar damage and asks to be put in possession of the property. Judge Harrison is attorney for the plaintiff. The Pains are also made defendants in the suit as they are occupying the property.

The iron workers are putting the finishing touches on the cages and ventilating appliances of the new county jail and the slate roof is being put on. It is expected that in about two weeks one of the cell rooms will be ready and the prisoners will then be transferred from the old jail. The rest of the building will then be brought to completion, the contract including the removal of the cells from the old county jail.

The Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, notice of whose school for boys appears in this issue, has been fortunate in securing as teacher of modern language Prof. Bruno St. Albans, known to many of our readers as lecturer in Italian in the session of the Summer school just closed. Mr. Boyle remains at Green Mountain Falls until the end of the month. His school opens on September 12.

The Coronado Mining company has made an assessment of one-third of a cent on every share of stock. Parties here holding the stock sent in certificates to be traded for the new Anaconda stock and were then informed of the assessment. This was made, it is said, because of an attachment of $5,000 on the stock that must be paid before the stock can be traded in.

Mr. M. H. Kopf, formerly of this city but now engaged in mining at Breckenridge, was in town yesterday showing some specimens of leaf gold that far outshine anything that he has brought to the city before. He expects to make a large shipment of pure gold to the mint in a few days.

The tennis clubs of Ft. Worth, Texas, have arranged a tournament for the championship of Texas, to take place on the grounds of the Arlington Inn, beginning September 6. The inn is McLean & Mudges' new hotel at Ft. Worth, which is starting out very successfully.

Mr. Buckman has begun to receive letters from the knights and other visitors who were in the city recently, asking for more Colorado Springs books for distribution among their friends.

Mr. J. K. Waterman has resigned his position as general freight agent at the Midland and Mr. E. T. Colbran has been appointed to fill the position temporarily.

The Green Mountain Falls hotel announces in its change of advertisement this morning a rate of $2 per day and $10 per week during the remainder of the season.

Mr. H. D. Johnson, the architect, now of Albuquerque, N. M., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, for a few days.

Mrs. Fanny Aiken-Tucker is to resume her place with the choir of the First Presbyterian church in September.

Mrs. J. M. Norman of Denver and Miss Sarah Brown of St. Louis are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McCreery.

The public schools of this city will begin for the school year 1892-93 on Tuesday, September 7, 1892.

FOR UNION MADE CIGARS.

The Trades Assembly Urges Union Men to Support the Blue Label.

At a meeting of Colorado Springs Trades Assembly, held on Tuesday evening, August 23, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Colorado Springs and vicinity is flooded with non-union made cigars, and said cigars are sold by the retail merchants of our city, thereby injuring the union cigarmakers of this section, as well as of the entire state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the representatives of the various trades comprising the Trades and Labor assembly do hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to legitimately assist the cigarmakers to drive out all cigars not bearing the Cigarmakers International union label, it being the only guarantee to us of the cigars being made by members of the union, and we further pledge ourselves to use all honorable means at our command to induce our friends to buy and smoke only blue label cigars. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the press of Colorado Springs for publication.

New Cook Book Free.

The Price Baking Powder company, Chicago, has just published its new cook book, called "Table and Kitchen," compiled with great care. Besides containing over 500 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are valuable hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as that of the most economical and home like is provided for.

"Table and Kitchen" will be sent postage prepaid to any lady patron sending her address, (name, town and state) plainly given. Postal card is as good as a letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., 184, 186 and 188 Michigan street, Chicago, Ill.

Professor and Mrs. Murray, accompanied by Mrs. Murray's mother, will arrive in Colorado Springs, Sunday, Sept. 3. They will remain only two or three days.

Mr. A. L. Humphrey, master mechanic of the Midland shops at Colorado City, has announced himself a candidate for the legislature, subject to nomination by the Republican convention.

A petition is being signed by hackmen and hotelmen asking the city council to repeal the ordinance recently adopted forbidding soliciting at the depots. The men state that they are tired of standing like a lot of sticks on the platforms and letting other runners capture the business.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The World's Fair buildings will be dedicated on the twenty-first of October instead of the 12th, Congress having passed a bill to that effect. October 21 is the exact anniversary of Columbus' landing, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made by Pope Gregory. The change of date of dedication was made in the interest of chronological accuracy, and also to oblige New York city, which will have a Columbian celebration on October 12.

"Nicaragua is going to have a fine exhibit at the Columbian Exposition," said Dr. Horacio Guzman, Nicaraguan minister at Washington and Nicaraguan commissioner to the exposition. "In proportion to its size and wealth no country will have a more creditable display. We intend to erect a small but artistic building, and our exhibits will be unique. Civilization existed in Nicaragua and Mexico in prehistoric times, and in our republic many traces of it have been found. Recently, near Lake Nicaragua, old stone statues have been found, and other relics, the handiwork of the ancient dwellers in Nicaragua. But the greatest discovery of all was a statuette of gold fashioned by the goldsmiths of those times. This little figure shows that the prehistoric race knew as much about working in gold and silver as the silversmiths of to-day. The gold statuette will be placed on exhibition at Chicago. Our prehistoric exhibition will attract considerable attention. The mineral resources of the republic as well as its agricultural will be shown. We have advanced rapidly and wish the world to know it.

"Marshall's gold nugget" will be exhibited at the World's Fair by California, and it is safe to say that thousands will consider it one of the most interesting of the innumerable objects which will be displayed at the great Exposition. This is the identical nugget which Marshall picked up in the American river, Feb. 16, 1848, when selecting a site for Sutter's mill, and which constituted the first discovery of gold in California. The nugget is about the size of a lima bean, and, on account of its associations and the almost incalculable wealth and development which have resulted from its finding, is regarded as an almost priceless treasure.

Paralyzed by Heat.

BUDA PESTH, Aug. 25.—A hot wave of unusual severity is traversing Galicia and much suffering is reported. Notwithstanding the hot weather the military maneuvers are being held at Fuenfkirchen. Yesterday while a regiment was marching in the maneuvers a third of its members were overcome by the heat and dropped helpless by the roadside.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Henry Le B. Wills, Gazette building, for week ending Aug. 24, 1892:

CITY.

Mary F. Williamson to Jenn Fields, lts 4, 5, blk 28, Monument add........ 800
Alfred S. Andrew to Joseph E. Regan, lt 27, blk 268, Monument add........
Louis R. Ehrich to Thomas Scattergood, und ½ int lts 1, 2, Bristol's subd blk 270, add........
Same to same, und ½ int n ½ lt 6, blk 205, add........
Same to same, und ½ interest to following described property: beginning at sw cor of San Miguel and Tejon streets, running thence 190 ft w to an alley; thence 100 ft s; thence 190 ft e to Tejon street; thence n 100 ft to point of beginning........ 1
Mary E. Hendley to Augustus P. Everett, pt blk 226, Rogers' add as follows: beginning 50 ft e of sw cor of said blk; running e 50 ft; thence n 100 ft; thence w 50 ft, thence s 100 ft to beginning........ 500
Allison O. Townsend et al. to Joseph E. Harding, lt 3, blk 5, Prospect Heights........ 1600
John D. Buskirk to Mary S. Wright, lt 10, blk 7, D. Russ Wood add........ 6000

COLORADO CITY.

Jane R. Quinby to William Brockhurst, lt 11, blk 118, Owen, Love & Quinby's add No. 2........ 225
Stephen Davidson to R. P. Davie, lt 19, blk 198........ 400
R. P. Davie to Lester E. Gilbert, lt 19, blk 198........ 400

LAWRENCE.

Robert S. Lewis, executor, to W. B. White, lts 1, 2, blk 17........
Same to same, lts 15, 16, blk 4........
Same to D. A. McKay, lts 30, 31, 32, blk 68........ 20

MANITOU PARK.

H. D. Hackman to C. H. Alderfeo, lt 19, blk 7........ 150
Emma M. Johnson to Lizzie F. Morris, lt 7, blk 22, Pine Grove........ 25

FLORISSANT.

Florissant Land and Development Co. to Rebecca Wingate, lts 4, 5, blk 57, East Florissant........ 50

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

A. G. Conrad to L. E. Woodworth, lt 11, blk 53........ 1

FREMONT.

Cyrus Taylor to the El Paso Livery company, lts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, blk 19........ 1
Horace W. Bennett et al. to Caroline Ramey, lt 13, blk 13........ 50
George W. Carr to W. B. Pullin, lts 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, blk 27; lts 34, 35, 36, 37, blk 20; lts 28, 29, 30, blk 21; und ½ int lt 15, blk 22........ 500
John T. McCombs to Mary C. Casaday, lts 7 and 8, blk 23........ 1500
A. A. Gill to Mary Ann Merwin, lts 14 and 15, blk 2........

COUNTRY.

Earnest Bearden to William Wilson, se qr sec 35, tp 12 s, r 70 w........ 500
Grace E. Earnest to Charles E. Driscoll, s ½ ne qr, e ½ nw qr sec 24, tp 13, s r 70 w........

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Saxton of Canton, Ohio, are guests of Mr. Charles Martin at The Antlers. Mr. Saxton is the uncle of Governor McKinley.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

LOST.

LOST—White bull-terrier; black spot on face and hip, license No. 215. Apply at this office for reward.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Edgar Turner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of September A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, W. D. Marlow, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 25th, 1892.

W. D. MARLOW,
Administrator of the estate of Edgar Turner, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of H. T. Wagner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 26th day of September A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, H. H. Stevens, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place, any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 24, 1892.

H. H. STEVENS,
Administrator of the estate of H. T. Wagner, deceased.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys.

DECISIVE
Baking Powder Tests
The United States Official

Investigation of Baking Powders, made, by authority of Congress, in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., furnishes the highest authoritative information as to which powder is the best. The Official Report

Shows the ROYAL to be a cream of tartar baking powder, superior to all others in leavening power. *(U. S. Dept. Agricult'e Bulletin 13, p. 599.)*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Default having been made in the terms of payment of certain indebtedness from George E. Sharrock and Esther Sharrock, secured to be paid to G. S. Barnes & Son by trust deed, dated the 18th day of May, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1892 at 9 o'clock and 48 minutes a. m. in book 14, page 54 of the records thereof.

The undersigned trustee in said trust deed mentioned will expose for sale the following described premises to-wit:

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in block number fifty-one in the Hayden Placer Company sub-division of the Hayden Placer, filed for record in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1892; said premises being situate in the county and state aforesaid. For the purposes aforesaid, and in said trust deed mentioned, the same premises will be sold at public auction, at the east door of the court house in Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 24, 1892.

E. NICHOLSON,
Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Frank M. Perkins, by his certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of September, 1891, duly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 16th day of September, 1891, in book 138, at page 34, conveyed to Sam P. Rose, as trustee, and upon his failure to act, to his successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, (ne ¼ se ¼) and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, (se ¼ ne ¼) of section eight, (8) in township sixteen, (16) south of range sixty-five (65) west of the sixth principal meridian; also lots numbered thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), and sixteen (16), in block numbered four (4) in the town of Fountain; together with 8 shares of the capital stock of the Chilcott Ditch Company; which said deed of trust was executed to secure the payment of one certain promissory note, executed on said 15th day of September, 1891, by said Frank M. Perkins, for the principal sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500), payable to the order of Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, five years after the date thereof, with interest according to the tenor of ten certain interest notes for the principal sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) each, of even date therewith, payable to the order of said Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, respectively six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four and sixty months after date, the payment of which were also secured by said trust deed; and,

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, among other things, that in case of default in payment of said principal note, or of said interest notes, or any part of them, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said notes, then on the application in writing of the legal holders of said notes, the said trustee, or upon his inability or refusal to act, his successor in trust, should sell and dispose of said premises, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, or on said premises as may be specified in the notice of such sale, four weeks' notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper, at that time published in said county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises so sold, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of one of said interest notes payable March 15th, 1892, bearing interest from maturity at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, and default has also been made in the payment of such interest, and whereas such default still continues, and no part of the said line on said interest note last above mentioned has been paid; and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides, that in case of inability or refusal of said trustee to act, then Henry LeB. Wills thereby was appointed successor in trust of the said Sam P. Rose, with like powers and authority, and,

Whereas, the said Sam P. Rose is unable and refuses to act therein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that at the request of, and on the written application of, said Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, the payees named in, and the present legal holders of the notes aforesaid, and under, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Henry LeB. Wills, as successor in trust as aforesaid, will on Monday, September 12th, 1892, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell and dispose of the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption therein of the said Frank M. Perkins, his heirs and assigns at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said principal, notes and such of said interest notes and parts thereof, and interest from the date of maturity on said interest notes, as may be due and unpaid at the time of such sale, and expenses and costs of executing this trust, and will make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, at said sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, for the premises sold.

HENRY LEB. WILLS,
Successor in trust.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Benjamin W. Steele of the county of El Paso state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated January 24th 1889, and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said county in book 40 at page 5, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto James H. Barlow, trustee, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, as successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit: Lots numbered nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in block numbered fifty-three (53), in addition No. one (1) to the town of Roswell, in trust, nevertheless to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust, made by the said Benjamin W. Steele, payable to The Boston Land Company, or order, on or before twenty-four months after date, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and

Whereas, after the date of said note, The Boston Land Company sold and assigned the said note to The Austin Bluff Land and Water Company, which is now the owner and holder thereof, and

Whereas, it was and is stipulated in said deed of trust, that in case default be made in the payment of said promissory note or any part thereof or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, then, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, it shall be lawful for the said trustee to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Benjamin W. Steele, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, as in and by the terms of said deed of trust provides, and

Whereas, the said Benjamin W. Steele died intestate on or about the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1890, and letters of administration on his estate was duly granted to Thomas J. Fisher on the 5th day of December, 1891, by the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, which said court has charge of the estate of said deceased, and on the 3rd day of March, 1892, the claim of The Austin Bluff Land and Water Company, as the legal holder of said note, and as evidenced by said note, was duly proved in and allowed by said court, and the permission of said court has been granted to said trustee to foreclose said deed of trust, as provided by law.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the principal of said note and interest, and the permission of the court having been obtained to foreclose said deed of trust, and on the application of said The Austin Bluff Land and Water Company, the legal holder and owner of said note public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me therein and by said court, I, James H. Barlow, trustee as aforesaid, will on Monday, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1892, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the county clerk's office in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell, at public auction, the aforesaid lots and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Benjamin W. Steele, his heirs and assigns therein, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon and the costs of executing this trust.

JAMES H. BARLOW,
Trustee.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 6th, A. D. 1892.

LINUS E. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue, [illegible]

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

ALTMAN. [partly illegible]

A new Cripple Creek townsite at the junction of Four Mile and Barnard creeks.

Level, well watered, arable ground, easily irrigated on all streets.

No marshy or rocky ground. The land lies like the Colorado Springs townsite.

Will be the residence city of the miners. Has a postoffice, mail route and school.

Is down hill from all mines. Altitude only 9700 feet. Good roads to be built.

Canon City toll road passes through the property; a railroad has been surveyed.

Kickers from other towns will here find balm for all their woes.

Three sites have been selected for Mills that will be erected at once. A pipe line has been surveyed and rights secured for a 200 foot pressure of pure water.

For further information and for lots apply to

THOMAS CONNELL,
Florissant, Colo.

or

H. A. WATSON,
Alnwick, Colo.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO. } ss. In the county court.

Lillian M. Barnhouse, Plaintiff,
vs.
George W. Barnhouse, Defendant.
Summons.

The people of the State of Colorado, To George W. Barnhouse, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service thereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of your wilful desertion of said plaintiff and your neglect and failure to make reasonable provision for the support of your family for more than one whole year last past, that plaintiff may take and resume her maiden name, and that she be awarded the care and custody of your minor child Irma N. Barnhouse, and for costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at Colorado Springs in said county, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.
[SEAL] By CLAY H. WHITE, Deputy.
Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys for plaintiff.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Colorado.

Public notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several counties and precincts in the state of Colorado on the eighth day of November A. D. 1892, there will be submitted to the qualified electors the question of amending the constitution of this state.

The authority for submitting such questions is found in Senate Bill No. 71, which is in the words and figures following, viz:

AN ACT

To submit to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado, amendments to Article Ten of the Constitution of the state of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendments to the Constitution of the state of Colorado, which when ratified by a majority of those voting there on shall be valid as part of the Constitution, that is to say, Section Three of Article Ten of the Constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for the taxation of all property real and personal; provided, that the household goods of every person being the head of a family, to the value of two hundred dollars, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not affect such special assessments for benefits and municipal improvements as the corporate authorities of cities, towns or improvement districts may assess and collect under provisions to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Section Eleven of said Article shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 11. The rate of taxation on property for state purposes, shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation.

SEC. 3. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words: "For the amendments" or the words "Against the Amendments." Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments; provided, that he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number and in the order in which it appears in this act.

SEC. 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments or either of any of them shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the state for the canvass of votes for Representatives in Congress. Approved April 13th, 1891.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the state of Colorado, at Denver, in the said state, this 19th day of July, A. D. 1892.

SEAL

E. J. EATON,
Secretary of State.